PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
Re A. Machines just received
J. H. speed frog engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO. 180 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 2. 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. August				
8th	K'ive...	9000		
15th	alsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd	Kashmir	9000		
29th	alsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000		
12th	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th	Caesar I-Hind	11500		
26th	Maloja	12500		
3rd Oct	Egypt	8000		
10th	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th	Karmala	9000		
24th	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	6520	28th July	9th August
Yasen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4096	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

H. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mer-chants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	600	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tsihling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 84.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

KARACHI.
(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA" 2,185, Saturday 7th August, Direct.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA", 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 4th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

2nd August, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 48.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 181.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters; etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D 14

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1430

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 60 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and broquet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and broquet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
OF AFTER-SEASON GOODS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd,
TO
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th.
REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS
OF SUITINGS AND SHIRTINGS
To be cleared at less than cost.
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
Telephone No. 2728. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B-15

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account, between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C-18

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HUPMOBILE MOTOR Car is recommended by all users to their friends. At Rs. 4,750 The Car is a fine investment by any purchaser. Arrange a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—10 Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

INVITATION.—KATHLEEN—Sorry I missed you this afternoon in EVANS, FRASER & Co.'s Tea Room. Shall be there to-morrow at 5 o'clock.—SYBIL. 1374—2

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 889

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced REVENUE OFFICER, able to ride and having a good knowledge of Gujarati, to fill up the vacancy of Suba (Chief Revenue Officer), of the Rajpipila State. No objection to a Government pensioner if he is still of energetic habits and can travel about in the districts. Apply to
DEWAN,
1339 Rajpipla State.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

WANTED A HEAD STORE-KEEPER, salary Rs. 75 per month, and an ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER, salary Rs. 40 per month, for the Stores Section of the Gwalior State Workshops.

The selected candidates will be required to provide cash securities of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively.

Only those who have had previous experience in similar posts need apply, with copies of testimonials, to

SUPERINTENDENT,
592 State Workshops, Gwalior.

APPLICATIONS will be received by THE CHAIRMAN, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, 9th August, 1915, for the post of MATE, Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum and there is no allowance attached to it. The post is non-pensionable.

Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age and should hold Board of Trade Master's certificate.

Original certificates and testimonials with copies for retention should be annexed to the application.

The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once.

F. BOWES,
Chairman,
Colombo Port Commission.
Colombo, 22nd July, 1915. 515

WANTED.

WANTED Eurasian young men and ladies as DISPATCHERS and SORTERS. Apply FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING., 40, Medows Street, Fort. 514

WANTED a SMART Typist with knowledge of Shorthand. Apply sharp with salary to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1341

WANTED, CLERK, pay according to abilities. Send your own Handwriting, stating pay desired. BUSINESS AGENCY, Byculla & Bombay. 513

WANTED a COMPOUNDER, who knows surgical work for a local Mill. Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Pay according to qualifications. Apply MANAGER, Globe Mill. 512

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED an experienced PARSEE GRADUATE TEACHER for a local High School. Must be very strong in English. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1333

WANTED—In October, a Superintendent Night Nurse, must be fully trained and a certified midwife. Salary according to experience. Full particulars on application to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay. 1375

WANTED a double flue horizontal Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 8ft. 0in. W. P. 160 to 180 lbs. per square inch. Should be available at the latest by the end of September 1915. Write all particulars and price required to N. P. KAMA, Atmaram Building, Opposite Cama Bag, Bombay. 1361

WANTED— a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, VIRAMGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.

Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance

For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED an UNDERGRADUATE (passed Intermediate preferred) with Second Language "Sanskrit or Persian," as HEAD MASTER for the English Middle School in Jasdan, Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 30 to 35 per mensem, according to qualifications rising upto Rs. 40, within three years. Apply soon with testimonials if any.

YESHWANTRAI N. MANKED.
517 Naib Karbhari, Jasdan State.

WANTED an ASSISTANT TEACHER for the English Middle School in Jasdan, Kathiawar, who has passed Matric or Previous with Second language Sanskrit or Persian. Pay upto Rs. 20 per mensem according to qualifications, rising upto Rs. 25 within three years. Apply soon with testimonials if any.

YESHWANTRAI N. MANKED,
518 Naib Karbhari, Jasdan State.

WANTED for District Board an Overseer with Roorkee Overseer or Upper Subordinate Certificate or corresponding qualifications and three years experience in Public Works or a Municipality. Pay Rs. 100 with Rs. 30 allowance.—Apply SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Bulandshahr.

DAN DAYAL,
Secretary, for Chairman, District Board,
Bulandshahr
Dated 19th July 1915. 591

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and condition of service may be obtained. 591

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
593 Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

OFFERS are invited for the sale of the whole stock of Rubber Goods chiefly composed of Motor Covers, Tubes, Accessories and Solid Tyres. Apply to MANAGER, Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. 1369

TWO big artistic new wooden partitions made by Mackenzie and Wimbridge suitable for Office are for sale. Apply to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1369

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bath, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—Land nearly 2,000 square yards suitable for factory, laundry, or similar concern, situate on Palli Road, opposite St. Joseph's Convent, BANDRA. Apply, in person, or write to P. H. BAXTER, near Telephone Office, BANDRA.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase from Messrs. SHIVAJI LINGOO, LUXMAN KARADI and LINGAYA SAYANA for self and as the natural guardian of his son Venkatsani and nephew and notice respectively named Errana Ellum and Lilnvati Ellum the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any right title interest, claim or demand into upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lien, maintenance, lease, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof or otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right title, interest, claim or demand and all such right title, interest, claim, or demand if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE-MENTIONED.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Road, 12th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 288 square yards or thereabouts in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3233, and 4494 New No. 10093 Old Survey Nos. 2229, 4033 New Survey No. 6584 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. Nos. 1034-35 Street Nos. 164-166 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Bazar Road and on or towards the West by the property of Sayana Shivoo on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 12th Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 29th day of July 1915.

DUBASH & Co.,
1369 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI RAMANLAXHMI, widow of TRIBHOWANDAS BHUGWANDAS MODY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

SAVAILAL DAMODERDAS MODY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the executor according to the tenor of the Will, a clerk in the Standard Oil Company of New York, residing at Benham Hall Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of July, 1915.
MEHTA, DALPATRAM & TALJEE,
1378 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1915 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business, viz.—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for nine months ending 31st March 1915.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1915.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 25th July 1915, to 9th August 1915, (both days inclusive.) 1312

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Interim Dividends have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.
Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 2nd August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 25th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 26th July, to 7th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1915. 1307

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMSHEDJI BAPUJI SAKLATWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any claim, share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, succession, trust, lien, possession, lease, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed together with the messuage tenement building or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Police Court Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 79 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 491, Old Survey No. 686 and New Survey No. 8761 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2495 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Police Court Lane on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that the charitable property known as Dadi Wady on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that the property of Rustomji Pardoonji Bumla and on or towards the West by the property of Cursetji Rustomji Kola and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1915.

FORBES & CO.,
1385 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE BOMBAY.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI of 1882.

and

In the matter of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Scheme of Compromise sanctioned herein by the abovenamed High Court on the 13th day of April, 1910, and the directions contained in the Judge's Order made herein on the 7th day of September, 1911, a final cash distribution at the rate of 6 6-16 pies in a rupee and of Preference Shares at the rate of 2 10-16 pies in a rupee of the total amount of the admitted claims of the Creditors has been fixed to be made by me and the amount of such cash distribution and the Share Certificates together with the balance of the claims under Rs. 10 in cash in respect of the said Preference Shares may be received at my Office at 7 Green Street (Credit Bank premises), Fort, Bombay, on the 9th day of August 1915 or on any subsequent day (except Sundays and Court Holidays) between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m.

Upon applying for the said cash amounts and shares this notice must be produced entire together with any bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts or any other securities held by you.

If you do not attend personally to receive the said amount and shares you must fill up and sign the subjoined forms of RECEIPT and AUTHORITY when the same will be delivered in accordance with the authority.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1915.

R. D. SETHNA,
Trustee appointed under the
1381 Scheme herein.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1915, for the purchase of the following old engines:—

No. of engines available	Horizontal or vertical.	Cylinder. No.	Dia.	Stroke.	Maker.
1	Horizontal	2	16in.	24in.	Simpson and Young.
1	Do.	2	15½in.	22in.	Converted from old locomotives.
1	Do.	2	18in.	24in.	

The above can be inspected at the Company's Workshops at Parel.

2. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, without which no Tender will be considered. The dismantling and loading work must be done by the Tenderer at his own expense, and should be completed within a fortnight of acceptance of Tender.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th July, 1915. 1380

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915. 1156

NOTICE.

THE business till now carried on by Messrs. PHATAK and WALCHAND, Railway Contractors has been taken over by Messrs. PHATAK and WALCHAND, LIMITED from 31st July, 1915.

PHATAK & WALCHAND, LIMITED.
Sion, Bombay, No. 17.
31st July, 1915. 1379

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE AUSTRIAN SAFE, ETC.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the ground and first floor of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitor's Old Office, next to the National Bank, Fort, the surplus office furniture belonging to them, such as large and smallwriting tables, teak and black-wood cupboards and pigeon holes, book stands, glass door book cases, one large iron Austrian safe on stand porcelain closets, urinals, benches, lead pipes, chairs, cast iron water tanks, etc.

The property of another gentleman—
One small Chubb's safe.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES OF CLEAN ACAWA COTTON.

Under instructions from D. M. Tombroff, Esq., Liquidator, Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY the 9th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Godown of Mr. Currim Sulleman, at Chinch Bunder Road, Mazagon:—

150 full pressed bales of clean Acawa cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CYCLES AND MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY the 7th proximo, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms at 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. The Great Eastern Motor Co., and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

One 3½ H. P. Triumph Motor Cycle.
One 8½ H. P. F. N. Motor-Cycle.
One 4 H. P. N. S. N. Motor-Cycle.
One 3½ H. P. Trimph Motor-Cycle.
and Motor accessories.
One 8 H. P. De Dion 4 seated single Cylinder Motor Car.
One 8 H. P. Darracque 2 Cylinder Motor Car.
One 8 H. P. "Star" 2 Seated Motor Car.
One 20 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated Horblick motor car.

The above Cycles and Cars are on view at the Great Eastern Motor Co.'s works at Rampart Row, Fort.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 28th July 1915.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of English and Country Built Carriages, Harness, etc., and the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman and Co.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Moosa Haji Hassam, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TOMORROW TUESDAY the 3rd inst. sell by public auction at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Girgaum the Stock-in-Trade of the firm of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman and Co., consisting of rubber-tyred English glass-fronted miniature brougham by Windover, one English rubber-tyred landaulet by Fulker, one rubber-tyred English landaulet by Burlington, rubber-tyred cabriolets, shigrams, victorias, mail-phaetons, boat-shape State phaetons, dog-carts, bullok trolly, grass bundling machines, poles, shafts bars, brass and plated mounted harness, iron safes, furniture such as cup-boards, chairs, benches, writing tables, screens scales, sideboards, iron tools, etc., etc.

The property of another gentlemen.

One English built rubber-tyred mail-pheaton by Ivall and Large with hood and brake.
One Bombay built rubber-tyred double seated brougham.
One English built rubber-tyred square Landau by Ivall and Large with brake.
One Bombay built rubber-tyred double seated brougham by Press.
One rubber tyred state mail pheaton velvet lined.
One English built rubber tyred glass fronted square shape brougham by Laurie and Marner.
One handsome rubber tyred bicycle wheels landau with ivory fittings and German silver Hubs.

N. B.—Furniture will be sold at 2 30 p.m. and carriages at 3-30 p.m.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes.

The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of the Procurator of H. M.'s Prize Court, at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned day, time and place the following cargo of the Prize Vessel "Gutenfels" on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Alexandra Docks, No. 1 Shed, First Floor:—

4 cases hollow glass (bottles).
1 case cottons (beaded lace trimming).
2 cases umbrella furniture.
3 cases Aniline colour (Indigo Vat 60 per cent. grains in 14 lbs. tin).
10 cases Aniline colour (Indigo Vat 60 per cent. grains in 1 lb. tin).
70 cases Aniline colour (Metanil yellow in ½ lb. tin).
10 kegs each 1 cwt. Bisulphite of Soda (Liquid 77 deg.)

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Chinch Bunder Road, in Currim Suleman's Godown, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

20 bales cotton blankets, red, size 47 by 95 containing 300 pieces.
20 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 95 containing 300 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1915.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES ANILINE DYE COLOURS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram) first floor.

By order of the office concerned.

2 cases soluble blue each case of 100 lbs. German make.
1 case fast pink colour 100 lbs. Swiss make.
3 cases carthamine each case of 100 lbs. Swiss make.
2 cases metanil yellow each case of 100 lbs. German makes.
2 casks alizarine 16 degree each cask of 1 cwt. German make.
1 case chrysopheminine 100 lbs. German make.
2 cases auramine each case 100 lbs. Belgian make.
2 cases scarlet Belgian make.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882
To-night
THE MASTER KEY
Episodes X, XI, XII.....7,000 feet.
Time:—7-15 to 8-45, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15.
FREE GIFTS to Patrons in BOX and FIRST CLASS.

E. K. PUNCH.

The Ladies' Drink unsurpassed for purity. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. The only safe and reliable drink in Hot Climates.

Rs. 1-6 per bottle.

Can be had from all Stores.

Sole Agents:
D. C. GOMRIGAR & CO.,
Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-Night at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—

HORACE GOLDIN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ILLUSIONIST.

A NEW SENSATION TO-NIGHT!

"WALKING THROUGH PLATE GLASS."

This Illusion is the Summit of the Illusionist's Art.

"What the ——— !!"

The skill of the conjurer has apparently in this instance overcome the maxims of science, and indeed seemingly accomplished what would in the ordinary way be deemed impossible.

A lady passes through a sheet of solid plate glass, half an inch thick, without any harm being done to the young lady or the glass broken.

The glass is in full view of the audience at all times, and one can see underneath, all around, and above the glass before, during, and after the trick, and it can be examined by anyone who wishes to do so.

Complete change of Programme, this evening.

NEW SONGS: NEW DANCES: NEW IMPRESSIONS.

Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

6 p. m. **"CABIRIA"** complete.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 30.

Both branches of the monsoon current were fairly active during the week and rain fell in all parts of the country, with the exception of the greater part of north-west India, where rainfall occurred, in Gujarat, Rajputana and along the Himalaya. Towards the close of the week a shallow depression formed at the head of the Bay and moved into Chota Nagpur, giving a few heavy falls in Orissa and the Central Provinces.

The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Ceylon, Behar, Orissa, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, East of the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Madras south east, and the Madras coast north. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Assam, the United Provinces, West Berar, the Central Provinces, West Hyderabad, South Mysore and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country. The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras south-east and the Madras Deccan. It is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces, East Baluchistan, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Coast north and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 31st of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th)	97.2	85.8	69	..	0	0
Jask	104.1	90.1	86	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	99.8	91.9	35	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.8	86.6	77	..	0.53	—2.10
Rawalpindi	109.1	85.7	58	..	3.69	—5.47
Lahore	111.5	89.4	45	..	1.99	—5.34
Hissar	108.7	89.9	48	..	2.48	..
Ambala	96.9	81.1	76	..	5.51	—6.05
Delhi	99.8	83.7	84	..	4.10	—7.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.4	85.4	64	..	7.27	—4.81
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	96.9	82.3	79	0.06	8.05	—8.73
Cawnpore	91.2	82.5	88	0.63	12.60	—1.58
Allahabad	92.0	80.5	85	0.09	16.22	—0.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	87.8	81.0	67	0.04	0.13	—3.97
Ajmer	96.8	81.4	68	..	1.15	—8.06
Jalpore	97.6	83.6	63	..	3.75	—6.17
Kotah	100.6	77.6	57	2.89	5.34	—7.51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	77.0	85	..	3.66	—4.86
Dwarka	86.7	79.7	83	0.03	7.13	—1.92
Veraval	81.1	79.2	87	0.05	5.53	—5.60
Rajkot	90.1	76.3	93	0.05	6.42	—2.44
Bhavnagar Para	88.4	78.2	88	0.02	7.25	—2.72
Surat	82.9	76.7	89	0.07	16.79	—3.69
Ahmedabad	94.7	79.7	83	..	7.09	—3.89
Deesa	96.3	79.9	74	..	4.21	—7.39
Neemuch	90.0	76.3	79	2.04	8.58	—4.28
Indore	80.1	73.1	94	0.69	10.67	—4.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	74.3	94	2.65	42.38	16.25
Saugor	86.8	74.8	95	0.51	12.05	—9.44
Hoshangabad	89.6	72.2	98	2.20	17.62	—4.02
Khandaw	77.4	74.3	98	1.23	14.19	—0.08
Akola	75.6	72.8	91	0.01	16.23	—1.08
Amroati	75.1	72.1	94	2.91	14.10	—1.94
Nagpur	78.1	72.4	94	3.99	23.90	—0.81
Chanda	77.9	72.2	87	2.47	17.94	—6.42
Raipur	79.1	72.1	90	0.01	19.18	—4.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.3	77.5	86	0.64	54.40	10.75
Ratnagiri	80.9	74.9	93	1.77	56.32	—7.19
Mormugao	85.2	77.6	93	0.23	57.03	—4.79
Karwar	83.6	75.3	86	0.45	61.75	—15.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.4	72.6	97	1.04	11.87	2.47
Ahmednagar	79.3	70.8	85	0.07	13.08	4.66
Poona	77.2	71.9	89	0.47	22.75	10.81
Sholapur	86.2	73.6	81	..	10.08	1.01
Bijapur	82.7	71.8	79	..	6.07	0.63
Belgaum	75.6	68.0	97	1.10	25.07	0.72
Aurangabad	79.8	71.0	94	0.36	17.39	5.52
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.7	73.5	95	0.18	10.80	—4.33
Hyderabad	84.7	72.7	93	0.14	18.59	8.22
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.6	72.6	92	1.73	66.02	— 9.38
Calicut	80.0	73.0	95	1.08	62.04	—3.36
Cochin	84.5	73.9	86	0.73	60.42	9.41
Colombo	84.3	73.0	93	0.60	20.31	7.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	78.5	73	0.01	14.93	4.22
Bellary	88.5	75.9	66	..	10.91	7.16
Cuddapah	94.7	78.7	69	..	9.54	2.58
Madras	81.7	78.8	73	..	10.11	4.12
Bangalore	79.4	67.8	78	..	10.20	3.16
Coimbatore	84.9	73.8	70	..	5.75	2.81
Trichinopoly	95.0	79.6	56	..	4.65	1.90
Negapatam	94.1	78.9	89	..	3.58	0.26

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st July, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 2.89in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect at the other stations. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Central India West; Indore has had 0.69in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.65in., Saugor 0.51in., Hoshangabad 2.20in., Khandwa 1.23in., Akola 2.01in., Amraoti 2.91in., Nagpur 3.99in. and Chanda 2.47in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.64in., Ratnagiri 1.77in., Mormugao 0.32in. and Karwar 0.45in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 1.04in., Poona 0.47in., Belgaum 1.10in., Aurangabad 0.36in., Nizamabad 0.18in. and Hyderabad 0.14in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bangal has moved a nearly west-north-westerly direction to the neighbourhood of Jaipur and is becoming merged with the usual low pressure in north-west India. It has again determined widespread and generally heavy rain in the Central Provinces, fairly general but only moderate rain in Central India West and local rain in east Rajputana. In the Peninsula, there has generally been a decrease in the amount of rainfall. Precipitation has, however, been nearly general on the west coast and in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in east Rajputana, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 31st July 1915, was 29.796 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour sstated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Tim.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h	m	ft. in.		July	h.	m	ft. in.	
SAT.	31	m	22	26	10	31	m	8	1	17 9
	Aug.	2	30a	27	8	Aug.	8	47a	17	0
SUN.	1	m	6	26	1	1	m	8	38	19 0
		3	2a	26	8		10	22a	17	6
MO.	2	m	52	25	3	2	m	9	16	20 2
		3	33a	25	9		10	5a	18	1
TU.	3	m	45	24	7	3	m	10	2	21 3
		4	6a	24	10		10	53a	18	6
W.	4	m	55	24	1	4	m	11	24	22 1
		4	49a	24	1					
TH.	5	m	32	24	2	5	m	0	0	18 9
		5	49a	23	7		1	18a	22	4
FR.	6	m	8	24	9	6	m	1	8	18 8
		7	21a	23	5		2	40a	21	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

July	Sunrise		Sunset	
,, 31 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 14m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 14m.
,, 4 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 13m.
,, 5 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 13m.
,, 6 (Friday)	,,	6h. 17m.	,,	7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-0h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 30th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.594	inches.
Temperature of Air	80.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	,,
Dew Point	76.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.893	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)...	10.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind do.	406	miles.
Fall of Rain	1.21	inches.
Total fall during month	14.29	,,
Do. do. year	55.80	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 30th	0.01	,,

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st July 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 31st July 1914.	June 1st to 31st July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.64	54.40	46.61	59.14
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.56	57.28	48.84	69.16
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.53	54.05	50.65	68.50
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.47	59.35	54.61	70.96

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1st.

Comillia	Crowther	Malta
City of Durham	Hoppins	Liverpool
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

DEPARTURES.

July 30.

Chakdara	Livingstone	Basra
Arca	Wilton	Karachi

July 31.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Niritos	Draconty	Genoa
Bahreni	Bonvet	Suakim
City of Vienna	Field	Karachi
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following steamers received port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer Clan Macaulay for Galle

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading.

Steamers	Fazilka	for	Coast Ports
,,	Cabots	for	Calcutta
,,	Baroda	for	Persian Gulf.

Saturday, July 31st, 1915.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed yesterday evening for Aden, with the English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Niritos:—The steamer Niritos, 2,392 tons, Captain Draconty, sailed yesterday for Genoa, via Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bouvet, sailed yesterday for Suakim via Karachi and Aden, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

S. S. City of Vienna:—The steamer City of Vienna, 3,917 tons, Captain S. Field, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macaulay:—The steamer Clan Macaulay, 1,775 tons, Captain Waterhouse, will sail to-day for Galle, via Calicut, Cochin and Tuticorin, in ballast.

S. S. Comillia:—The steamer Comillia, 1,957 tons, Captain C. Crowther, arrived here yesterday from Malta, which port she left on the 10th July and called at Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. City of Durham:—The steamer City of Durham, 3,460 tons, Captain E. G. Hoppins, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 8th June last, via Port Said and Suez, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain B. Armitage, arrived here early yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with the Mails, a general cargo and a few passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 30th instant.

S. S. Chosen Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Chosen Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th instant, and due here on the 4th August, 1915.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 30th instant.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived Aden at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st ultimo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal Transport	Dawson	T. M. & Co
W. Lingas	Cuthbush	M. M. & Co
P. Westfield	Jones	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrani	K. N. & O

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balla	W. & A. Graham
2 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
3 ClanMacfarlane	Swanton	J. Finlay & Co
4 Bushu Maru	Ibo	K. N. & O
5 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
7 Baweau	Vansbewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
8 Tregurno	Humphreys	D. Nanji & Sons
12 & 13 Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aronda		M. M. & Co
3 Pahamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
6 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Khiva	P. & O. S, N, Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Macaulay	Waterhouse	T. M. & Co
City of Durham	Hoppins	
Comillia	Crowther	
Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Islamil	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasam	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Murani	Thompson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

July 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Natal Transport (s) 8 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 11 bales wool, M. Bechraj; 44 bales wool, D. Kandumal; 5 bales wool, M. Balia; 14 bales wool, C. Ramsaroop; 210 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 1 case rubber sheets, Symington Cox and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 400 cwts. salpetre, E. Mahomed; 40 cwts. deer horns, N. Kassam; 33 cwts. senna leaves, P. Meherally and Co.; 65 cwts. ginger, P. Meherally and Co.; 110 cwts. ginger, G. Suchidana and Co.; 675 cwts. ginger, E. Mahomed; 60 cwts. turmeric, P. Meherally and Co.; 181 cwts. turmeric bulbs, P. Meherally and Co.; 80 cwts. chillies, P. Meherally and Co.; 7 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 2 bales Indian silk, King, King and Co.; 60 casks condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 15 cwts. gum myrrh, E. Mahomed; 143 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 95 bales hemp, J. Rustomji; 100 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar and Co.; 250 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khiva (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 12,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, A. Mahadeo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baweau (s) 1,800 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarns, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 770 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 215 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

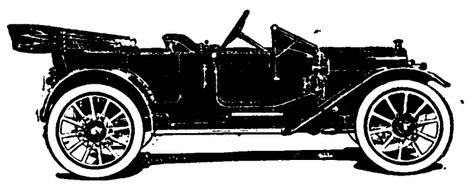
IMPORTS.

S. S. Homayun from Masoma and Aden, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—1 bundle 1 case specie, 34 bundles M. O. P. shells, 1 case cream.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

TAXI-CABS

For Reliable and Comfortable



TAXI-CABS.

'Phone to No. 1076

OR WRITE TO

THE TAXI-CAB COMPANY,

Chowpaty, P. O. BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY

(ESTABLISHED OVER 56 YEARS.)

IMPORTERS OF

PIANOS & ORGANS

Specially built for India.

BANJOES, VIOLINS

and other Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos receive our Special attention.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 31st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as working auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allen Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Strike them out and write—

"Paisley Flour" whenever you see the words "Cream of Tartar," or "Baking Soda," or "Baking Powder" in a recipe for any kind of cake or bread.

"Paisley Flour"

The SURE raising powder (Trade Mark.)

makes bread and cakes so light and digestible that they can safely be eaten fresh and fragrant from the oven.

Use one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Made by Brown & Polson of Corn Flour fame.

A postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 recipes, gratis and post free.

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

A London Mother's Happy Experience of Woodward's Gripe Water.

11a, Midmoor Road, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Messrs. W. WOODWARD, LTD. 12th October, 1914.

I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

A perfectly safe and sure remedy containing no preparation of Morphia, Opium, or other harmful drug, and having behind it a long record of Medical Approval.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		*10 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	—
" " Imports		3,000
Mid. Americans		5.34d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.35d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Oct. ..	9.38
	Jan. ..	9.78
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.36
	Jan. ..	9.77
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct. ..	9.22
	Jan. ..	9.58

Cotton market will be closed on Saturday and Monday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.18	5.22
July-Aug.	5.18	5.22
Aug.-Sept.	5.19	5.23
Sept-Oct.	5.19	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.29	5.40
Nov.-Dec.	5.37	5.45
Dec.-Jan.	5.42	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.47	5.53
Feb.-Mar.	5.52	5.58
March.-April	5.56	5.62
April-May	5.61	5.66
May-June	5.65	5.69
June-July	5.71	5.72
July-Aug.	5.75	5.74

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 30th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95d
F. G.	4.10d
Fine	4.25d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.45d
F. G.	4.60d
Fine	4.75d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.75d
Good Broach	4.85d
F.G.	5.00d
Fine	5.15d

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 30th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	13,000
" Forwarded	63,000
" Imports	15,000
" Stock	14,62.000
Actual Sales	52,210

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday July 31st

	Bales.
Other Visible Supply	Not received.
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	6,000
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Export	300
East Indian Stock	72,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,600
East Indian Actual Export	200
East Indian Imports	2,000
American Afloat	40,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	63,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.30
Previous closing price	9.33
Futures at New York Jan.	9.70
Previous closing price	9.72
Spot Cotton at New York	9.35
Previous price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.69
Previous price	8.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.11
Previous price	9.19
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.48
Previous price	9.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.30
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to France and Continent	51,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	742,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	453,000

New York, July 31st.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent ..	17,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.26
Previous closing price	9.30
Futures at New York Jan.	9.66
Previous closing price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New York	9.35
Previous price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)	8.69
Previous price	8.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.10
Previous price	9.11
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.48
Previous price	9.48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Rise caused by Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
" " " 6 " ..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.12

London, July 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 29th.

Other Securities ..192,200,000 Dec. 27,600,000

LONDON MARKETS.

London, July 31st.

London Markets closed until Tuesday.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, July 30th.

Tone of Cloth :—Firm with limited business.
Tone of Yarns :—Loosing ground.

WAR LOAN.

London, July 31st.

War Loan	£ 93
Do.	£ 97½

THE MAILS.

London, July 30th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 29th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/November ;	19/7½
Tone :—Firmer.	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November ;	19/9
Tone :—Firmer.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/November ;	22/1½
Tone :—Firmer.	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November ;	22/3
Tone :—Firmer.	
Calcutta Linseed Sellers August-Sept.	54½

London, July 30th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Not offered.	
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	5 6/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July sellers.	5 6/3
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. July Sellers	55/10½
Wheat White Bombay Not offered.	
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 Not offered.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.	
Victorian.—Nominal.	
New South Wales.—Nominal.	
Karachi Barley July-August Buyers	37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. July-August. sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-August sellers.	50
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept.	56
Rapeseed Toria	50/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September ; sellers.	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	£8/15/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. .	£71¼
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
English Best Selected Copper	84¼
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 20-0
Hard Spelter Nominal.	£60

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August. sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber. Sept.-Oct. sellers.	2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MESSRS PATELBROTHERS' MID-DAY. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	F no	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			240	Apr. 25'16
M.G.				
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	191	184½	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	207	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hingaughat	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	193/4	..	..	Sept. 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	211	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	181	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	188	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	212	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	208	Do.
M.G. Bengals	164/5	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th July, 1915 :—

Cotton	1,631 Bales.
Wheat	2,921 cwts.
Linseed	4,296 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	2,218 "
Ginjellyseed	346 "
Poppyseed	103 "
Groundnuts	910 "
Castorseed	2,072 "
Rice	4,807 "

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

Myrabollams	3,452 "
Cottonseed	23,938 "
Mowraseed	1,950 "
Gram	261 "
Joowar	1,200 "
Barley	55 "

STOCKS OF COTTON,

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914 ...	650,000
Receipts from 1st September 29th July	2,598,068
	3,248,068
Shipments do.	1,738,426
	1,509,642
Afloat	6,205
	1,503,437
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date ...	800,000
Stocks of cotton in all hands	703,437

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates :—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	185 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	130¼.
Do. Shanghai	166.
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 31.

Cotton Mill share kept quite firm and unchanged to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were in good request.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 373½, Standards at Rs. 912½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,112½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 190, Crescent at Rs. 88½ and Finlay at Rs. 245.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 607½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,540 and Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 57.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 69.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 200.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 910.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 104 and Deferred improved to Rs. 204.

Tata Hydro-Electric Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,080.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 89½. Small (clean) pieces were in demand at Rs. 90½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were quoted at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In the Share Market there was more inquiry for jute shares. Low rates of last few days no doubt having attracted buyers and prices recovered to a small extent, while there were constant fluctuations during day which indicated more activity and market closed steady. Neither new coals nor teas attracted much attention. The following sales were effected :—

Coal :—Bengal Geridih 10-8; Borrea (ord) 6-14; Borrea (pref) 74; Sodeeh 4-4.

Jute :—Alliance (ord) 164-8; Alliance (pref) 102; Auckland (ord) 108; Auckland (pref) 104; Barnagore (ord) 77; Clive (ord) 67; Dalhousie (ord) 139; Delta (ord) 215; Empire (pref) 108; Fort Gloster (ord) 217; Fort William (ord) 61; Kamarhatty (ord) 171; Kanknarrah (ord) 275; Kelvin (pref) 112.

Miscellaneous :—Anglo Oriental Steam 8 p.

Government Paper :—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 89-1 to Rs. 89-5 nominal, and small lots were done at Rs. 89-8 to 89-12.

INDIAN WHEAT AND JUTE EXPORTS.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN GUNNIES

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The total export, by sea to foreign countries during the week ending 24th July were 26,906 tons, as against 11,911 tons and 42,000 tons for the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively. These weekly figures of export represent wheat entered for shipment in each of the weeks, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the same week.

The exports entered for shipment of wheat by sea from 1st April to 24th July 1915 are 307,156 tons, as compared with 382,969 tons for the corresponding period of last year and 834,162 tons in 1913.

The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all the routes during the week ending 24th July 1915, were 78,449 bales against 34,047 bales and 50,528 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively. The exports of raw jute abroad from Calcutta and Chittagong during the period were 38,384 bales as against 25,382 bales and 25,645 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

The exports of gunny bags were 15 millions against 7 millions last year and 13 millions in 1913.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay were 16,736 bales as against 10,714 and 10,145 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

WHEAT ARRIVALS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

It is officially announced that the total imports of wheat into the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta for the week ending 24th July, 1915, were 11,731 tons, as against 18,652 tons and 29,154 tons for the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

PITFALLS FOR MOTORISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The case on which you have commented in your "Notes of the Day" under the above heading is certainly likely to cause considerable astonishment to motorists and the public generally.

I happened to be present in Court when the case was heard, and being a driver myself,—though not connected with either of the parties in the case,—I naturally became interested. The evidence of the prosecution witnesses seemed to me so unsatisfactory and contradictory that I thought that alone sufficient to justify the Magistrate in giving the accused the benefit of the doubt. But what strikes me as the outstanding feature of the case was that, if there had been no cyclist, there would have been no accident, because, as you say, the chauffeur and the Victoria driver settled the difficulty between themselves and the chauffeur gave way. I think that was fairly clear. But the cyclist was there, and he intervened by committing a glaring breach of the Rule of the Road. He came on the right-hand side of the Victoria. Now I ask any user of the road to reflect for a moment on the obvious danger that must ensue if any vehicle driver adopts this practice,—much more so a cyclist, whose vehicle would not be seen until its sudden appearance from behind another vehicle. No one can be expected to make allowances for an incident of this sort. I am not a lawyer, Sir, and may not understand legal niceties. But this seems to me a matter of common sense, and the common sense of it is that, if an accident occurs, the blame lies on the person who commits a breach of the Rule of the Road and on no one else.

After the Magistrate had laid stress on the fact that the cyclist had been guilty of "contributory negligence." I was expecting, as I am sure were many others in the Court, to hear him order the prosecution of the cyclist. Instead of which my breath was taken away by his being awarded compensation!

Bombay is certainly a place of pitfalls for motorists if they are punished for failing to make allowances for "unforeseen events" and have to pay compensation to people who cause accidents by breaking the rules of the road; and, I, for one, am glad that I am betaking myself to another place.—Yours, etc.,

CHAUFFEUR.

Bombay, July 31st.

JUTE SUPPLIES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

In connection with the Hon. Sir William Clark's visit to Calcutta, the Government of India are discussing with the representatives of the jute trade what steps can be taken to secure that his Majesty's Government should obtain all the jute goods that may be required for military purposes without undue dislocation of trade. In the meantime, in order to avoid any disturbance to the market pending the conclusion of the discussions, the Government have informed the mills that while they will do all they can to avoid interfering with the commitments entered into before 31st July, they do not undertake to respect the commitments entered into thereafter.

BANGALORE-CHICKBALLAPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

OPENS FOR TRAFFIC ON SUNDAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, July 30.

The first train on the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway which has been declared by the Government of India Railway Inspector to be safe for traffic of all kinds will, it is undrstood, be run on Sunday, 1st of August by Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetti, retired member of the Mysore Executive Council. Mr. Chetti is the president of the directorate of the railway.

INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is refreshing to find that the Government of Bengal, at their last Council meeting, have agreed to appoint a special officer as Director of Industries for that Province. In this connection it is of interst to recall that the non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, such as the Hon. Mr. Kamat and the Hon. Mr. Parekh and others, recently urged a similar appointment for Bombay; the former also invited the attention of Government to the appointment of a committee by the Government of the United Provinces to report on such industries as are likely to be stimulated at this moment, a point which was further emphasised by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai. But the Chief Secretary to Government by way of reply to these remarks consoled the members with the fact that while Madras and the U. P. had a Director of Industries, Bombay had a Director of Agriculture! Now that the Government of Bengal have taken the right step, even at a time of financial stringency, will not the commercial public of Bombay,—the Gateway of Commerce for India,—express themselves unmistakably whether they are prepared to lag behing the other presidencies in remaining without either a Director or a Board of Industries?—Yours, etc.

A. B. C.

The death has occurred at Tellicherry from heart failure of Mr. John Camile Fernel, Manager of Messrs. J. J. Bardes Co., and the French Consul at Tellicherry.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B-17

THIRTIETH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 30th session of the Indian National Congress was held on Friday the 30th ultimo in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association for the appointment of chairman, secretaries, and other office-bearers under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.

At the meeting aforesaid the following office-bearers were elected :—

I.—CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

II.—VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.; Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, Kt.; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt.; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. H. A. Wadya; and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

III.—SECRETARIES OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. H. A. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, and the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth.

IV.—SECRETARIES OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. U. K. Trivedi, and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FORGERY.

BAIL GRANTED TO AGRA BANKER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

At the Allahabad High Court Justice Sir George Knox entertained a bail petition on behalf of Lala Bhawani Das, a banker of Agra, who was charged with being a member of a conspiracy to commit forgery. It was stated in the application, among other things, that the petitioner spent over a lakh of rupees in building temples, and was the manager of five temples and that confinement in jail will interfere with his religious duties.

His Lordship ordered that bail should be granted.

CALCUTTA ARMS THEFT CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Chief Justice has appointed a Special Bench consisting of Justices Chitty and Richardson to hear the appeal in what is known as the Calcutta Arms theft case.

This appeal was preferred by Kalidas Bose and three other youths against their conviction by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under section 120 D. of Indian Penal Code, (conspiring to steal arms) and section 19 F. of Arms Act,) possessing arms without license) in connection with the their of large quantities of ammunition from Messrs. Rodda and Co.

The Advocate-General will represent the Crown.

A TRIBE OF INVISIBLE MEN.

DR. CHRISTY IN CENTRAL AFRICAN FORESTS.

Reuter's Agency states that Dr. Cuthbert Christy, the well-known traveller and authority on sleeping sickness, has returned from a three years' scientific expedition in the Congo, undertaken for the Belgian Government. He was the only white man on the journey, as his European assistants fell sick and had to turn back. Dr. Christy spent eighteen months in a part of the Ituri Forest hitherto practically unknown. It was only by the help of the Bambuti dwarfs, with whom the traveller lived, that it was possible to penetrate to the haunts of the okapi. Dr. Christy himself shot one of these animals and succeeded in collecting four altogether.

In the unknown portion of the Ituri Dr. Christy came across some remarkable people who by means of dull red lines painted in various directions across the body render themselves invisible. They organise great drives in the forest, catching the animals by means of nets. They are very shy and quite naked.

The great difficulty was to get through the forest in a catlike and noiseless way like the Bambuti. The work was very trying.

Constant rain, continuous twilight, and a plague of flies and ticks made progress hard. Practically the whole time marching was through water, often waist deep. The food problem was a serious one and sometimes the traveller had only a few bananas tied to his belt, and often he had to subsist entirely on wild kola nut.

On hearing of the war Dr. Christy decided to make a bee-line for the Nile, and finally arrived at Rewaf, proceeding down the river to Khartum. Afterwards he spent some time in the Sudan, which was not in the least affected by the war.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'. "Stearns' Headache Cure, please.' One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-20

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME FOR AUTUMN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 30.

Following the practice laid down by the Viceroy, no contentious measure will be taken up during the Simla season and thus after the war the legislative programme will necessarily be heavy. Among the pending Bills the Baronetecy Bill relating to the Jeejibhoy Baronetcy, the Inland Steam Vessels Bill and the Hindu University Bill will be proceeded with in the autumn and will probably be passed. The three other remaining Bills, namely, the Criminal Procedure Code Consolidation Bill, the Morality Bill, and the Contempt of Court Bill, will be dealt with after the war.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Among the Bills under consideration it is well known that proposals have been under examination to amend the Transfer of Property Act. The University Bill is ready, but is not likely to be taken up for some time.

As regards the Officials Secrets Act Amendment Bill, it is presumed that no immediate urgency is felt, as the Defence of Realms Act has afforded the Government sufficient authority to deal with this class of crime.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT BILL.

A Bill relating Bogus Medical Degree will be introduced this autumn and will be circulated to local Governments and public bodies for their opinion. As regards the Religious and Charitable Endowment Bill. the draft is practically ready for submission to the Secretary of State.

A Bill relating to the Frontier Constabulary, a purely non-contentious measure, will also be ready. The amendment of the Court Fee Act is under consideration. The local Governments are reporting on the proposal to legislate dealing with the usury problems.

A Bill to amend the Indian Trust Act and the Port Dues Bill will be proceeded with.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

In the autun there are two non-official Bills which the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will introduce, the one is Registration Bill and the other Transfer of Property Bill. Both are non-contentious measures and the draft Bills are being circulated to local Governments. These Bills are designed to give legislative effect to the recent decisions of the Priory Council. There may be a couple of non-contentious war legislative measures, the most important of which is to place on the Statute Book as a war measure the recent Ordinance dealing with the suits of soldiers, who are at the front.

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BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

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ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

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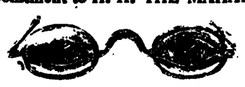

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WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproo Coats of well-known makers and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NUISANCE FROM HACKNEY CARRIAGE STABLES.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

(*Before* Mr. *Justice Beaman.*)

BAI BHICAIJI AND DORABJI FRAMJI KUMANAR *v.* PIROSHA JIVANJI KERAWALLA.

This was a suit to restrain the defendant from using certain premises situated at Thakoredwar Road as stables so as to constitute a nuisance to the plaintiffs property, or, in the alternative for Rs. 15,000 as damages for the depreciation of the plaintiffs' property by reason of the nuisance, and, for Rs. 1,221 as damages for the injury already suffered by the plaintiffs by reason of the nuisance. Mr. Desai and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. Wadia and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant.

The two plaintiffs, Bai Bhicaji and her husband, Dorabji Framji Kumanar, owned as trustees a certain piece of land with two buildings thereon situated at Thakoredwar Road. The defendant was the lessee for a period of twenty-one years beginning from the 1st January, 1911, a piece of land adjoining the plaintiffs' property. In the year 1913 the defendant erected on the lease-hold ground stables for hackney carriages and horses. The stables were erected at a distance of about 20 feet from the plaintiffs' premises and were intended to accommodate about 70 horses. The plaintiffs alleged that when the work of erecting the stables was about to be started in 1912, they wrote to the defendant complaining that the stables were likely to be a nuisance to the plaintiffs' premises and requesting the defendant to refrain from erecting the stables. The defendant, however persisted in proceeding with the erection of the stables in spite, of the plaintiffs' letter. The plaintiffs' building consisted of a ground floor and three upper floors. The 2nd and 3rd floors were occupied by the plaintiffs and their family while the ground and the 1st floor were, prior to the erection of the defendants' stables, let out at Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 a month respectively. The plaintiff alleged that the use of the defendant's premises as a stable was a source of continuous noises due to the stamping and kicking of horses, rattling of stable gear, the grooming and stroking of horses and the washing of carriages and horses and a source of offensive stenches arising from the droppings of the horses and the stable litter. The droppings and the litter attracted large masses of flies and rats which were carriers of dangerous diseases and had proved detremental and dangerous to the health of those occupying the plaintiffs' premises. The plaintiffs charged that the use of the premises as stables constituted a nuisance. As a consequence the plaintiff's family had suffered in health and had to remove to another building. Some of the tenants had also left the premises and for some months the plaintiffs had been unable to find a tenant for the 1st floor of their house. The defendant had been repeatedly asked to abate the nuisance but had declined to do so.

The defendant contended first that the plaintiffs were trustees and the suit as framed could not be maintained. The defendant next contended that the stables were kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition, in accordance with the Municipal Regulations and no filthy odour emanated from them as alleged. The defendant denied the existence of any noise and denied that the use of his premises as stables constituted a nuisance. Finally the defendant contended that even if the stables were a nuisance, the land on which the stables stood had been upto 1908 used for a century as stabling ground for bullocks and bullock carts and the defendant had acquired an easement in respect of the nuisance complained of.

A large mass of evidence, including that of half a dozen medical practitioners who gave evidence as experts was recorded, the hearing occupying several days.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

His Lordship pronounced judgment in the suit yesterday. His Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment in which he held that the use of his premises as stables by the defendant constituted a nuisance. His Lordship awarded Rs. 500 as damages to the plaintiff and restrained the defendant from using his property so as to constitute a nuisance to the plaintiff's property. There was a decree accordingly in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Jehangir, Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal.

Solicitors for the defendant: Merwanji, Kolah & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

34-15—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82, and in re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation), Captain and V, Hirji Khetsey v The Official Liquidator, Liquidation, Captain and V v Hirji Little and Co, Part heard.

O S 21-15—1g5-15—Wadia G and Co, Meherbai widow and ors v Meherbai widow and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

5-15—558-03—In person, Bai Jamnabai widow v Fazulbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

17-15—1050-09—Pandia and Co, Che Gandassetty v Goverdhandas Girdhardas a firm, Raghavaya N and Co., Pandia and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

12-13—1050-11—Payne and Co, Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Koolsumbai widow and ors, Jehangir S M and H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15—655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar and ors Merwanji K and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co.

In Re Ins 28-15 D ac No. 576-1—Little and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias v Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

To be mentioned.

1168-14—Merwanji K and Co, Giovani Goria v Vallabhdas Kalianji and ors, Edg G W and Co, Mans H M and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1151-14—Mulji and Th, Nathmal Walaji v Poonamchand Panaji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co, Part heard.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr v. T M Purdhy and ors Captain and V

1359-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaporta and Patel a firm v. Bhaichand Jetha Motichand & D.

463-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Damodardas Devidas a firm v. Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juma v. Boosa Ebrahim Little and Co.

S C CT 512 18658-12.—Little & Co, Moosa Ebrahim v. Dada Abba Jooma & ors Sabnis & G Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram a firm v. Gajunand Meghraj and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Shrinivas Bavri Edgelow G W & Co.

1265-14.—Smetham B & Co, Laxmibai Widow & anr v. Keshow Annaji Pokharkar & anr Amin & D Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co a firm v. Mohanji Ardeshir H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford Band Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Odagondas & Co a firm Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D &L, Ladkooverbai Widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & C.

120-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Hardas Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

1319-14—Manchershaw and N, (for a pauper), Bai Jenubai widow v Bai Monghibai widow, Pandia and Co., For postponement.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, v. Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

821-13—Ard H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors v Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

806-15—Patell and Ez, Moosa Haji Sheriff and anr v Mahomed Haji Sheriff, In person.

For Exparte Decree.

61-15—Jeh S M and H, The Empire Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Jugjiwandas a firm and anr, Ard H D and Co, Against 2nd Defendant only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji B and D. Part Head.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M and H.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vamchand a firm, v. Shriram Fatichand & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

1226-14.—Madhowji K & C, Bachibai, widow v. Lilladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla & M.

1106-14.—Madhowji K & C, Champubai widow, v. Putlibai, widow, Edg G W & Co.

1010-14.—Mulla & M, Shri Khemraj Shri Krishnadas v. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K & Co.

1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg. Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Moreshwar Malkar v. Soorajbai widow, & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—Nadirsha & D, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

ASSAM WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In the official report on weather and condition of crops in Assam published to-day, it is stated that the floods have now subsided, but paddy and jute crops have been damaged in places. The manufacture of tea continues and the harvesting of jute and autumn rice crops are in progress. Some damage to transplanted winter rice, by insects and pests, is reported from Sibsagar. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts and fodder is scarce in several places. An official report has been received that in several villages in the district of Birbham, insects are causing considerable damage to paddy stalks.

WARRANT AGAINST A RANI.

RULE ISSUED ON MAGISTRATE TO RECALL IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Before Justices Sherfuddin and Chapman to-day Babu Dasharathi Sanyal moved on behalf of Srimati Rani Churamoni Patta Mahadevi against an order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta directing the issue of a warrant against the petitioner.

The vakil submitted that the petitioner is a pardanashin lady of high caste and belongs to the Vishnupur Raj family, one of the most ancient and respected ruling houses in Bengal. The petitioner holds the dignity of a Rani and the Government has recognised her status by granting her a political pension. She is the guardian of Raja Ram Chunder Singh, the minor Raja of Vishnupur and owner of the Vishnupur Raj estate, consisting mainly of Debuttar properties.

On 9th June last a merchant of Calcutta, Arif Cassim Arif who had applied to take a lease of the Vishnupur Raj properties, lodged a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging the Rani and her manager with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000 alleged to have been paid to the Raj estate by the complainant. On that complaint, the Magistrate directed the issue of a bailable warrant against the Rani.

The Magistrte of Vishnupur, to whom the warrant was sent for execution, returned it with a note that he was unable to execute the warrant and that the petitioner was a pardanashin lady of an old and respectable family.

Continuing, the vakil said, the subject matter of the charge was really a matter for the Civil Court to decide, all the transactions were held at Vishnupur and the Chief Presidency Magistrate had no jurisdiction to take cognisance of the case. Supposing he had jurisdiction the Magistrate ought not to have issued a warrant at once on a complaint of this sort. Considering the circumstances the vakil submitted that the warrant should be recalled and the Rani be allowed to appear in Court by a pleader.

Justice Chapman:—"It is better that the trial should be held here. She will get better legal help here than at Vishnupur. We will allow the Rani to be represented by a pleader."

Justice Sherfuddin:—"In all cases against respectable ladies before issuing process the Magistrate ought to make an enquiry."

Vakil:—"Unfortunately that is not done by some Magistrates."

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to show cause why the warrant issued by him against the petitioner should not be recalled and a summons issued instead and why after that the lady should not be allowed to appear by an agent.

Pending the hearing of the rule all further proceedings were stayed.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION CASE.

PLAINTIFF'S "DE BENE ESSE" EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In a suit brought by Lieut. S. C. Sen-Gupta, I.M.S., against Messrs. A. P. Stockwell and J. Eacott to recover Rs. 35,000 as damages, the plaintiff, who will leave for the Front on 3rd August, was examined *de bene esse* at the High Court before Mr. Justice Imam.

The first defendant was manager of the Remington Typewriter Co. and the second defendant was the owner of several taxi-cabs. Towards the end of 1914 the plaintiff obtained a commission, and was ordered to the Front.

On 22nd December last the plaintiff hired Mr. Eacott's taxi-cab and was proceeding along Circular Road when a private motor car belonging to Mr. Stockwell collided with his taxi. Plaintiff was thrown out of the taxi, received severe injuries, and removed to the hospital. He was thereby prevented from going to the Front.

The plaintiff, in examination-in-chief, said on return from England he set up as a private practitioner. In November he obtained a Commission in the Indian Medical Service. His uniform cost him Rs. 600. On 2nd December he hired a taxi-cab and while his car was going along Circular Road he noticed a private motor car coming. The car took a sharp turn towards Camac St. without the driver blowing his horn or showing his hand. The result was both the car and the taxi collided and he was thrown out on the foot-path and he was injured. He was removed to the hospital where he stayed till 10th December and then under medical advice went to Darjeeling and remained there three weeks. Recently he had again been offered a commission which he had accepted on 25 shillings a day, besides rations and quarters. His marriage was fixed for the day after the collision and on the day of occurrence he was going to see his fiancée.

In cross-examination Dr. Gupta said he did not think that his taxi was going at a violent speed and collided against a curved stone. This closed the *de bene esse* examination.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN TRAVANCORE.

BOATS WITH TEACHERS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN UPSET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, July 30.

More than twenty students and two teachers who were crossing a ferry near Mavelikkara, in the Travancore State, are said to have been drowned a few days ago.

Another report is also to hand of the sinking of a boat conveying twelve school children belonging to the same State of whom only two were saved.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, July 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. E. Windus Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. N. O. Boosey, Londons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Armitage, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant G. Mitchell, Black Watch.

LONDON, July 30.

KILLED.

Captain R. M. Hardy, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Smith, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel T. R. D. Stokoe, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Major E. Monteagle-Brown, North Lancashires.

Captain C. H. Cautley, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Captain L. G. Langmore, Liverpools.

Captain C. A. Alexander, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. R. G. Cox, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. L. P. Merriam, Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. C. D. Roberts, Medicals.

Lieut. B. G. Simpson, Artillery.

Lieut. E. H. Allen, East Kents.

Lieut. H. C. Morley, East Kents.

Lieut. G. Thomson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieut. H. A. Wilkinson, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, Dublin Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. P. B. Powell, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. W. S. Stevenson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieut. W. S. Williams, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieut. Lord Dalmeny, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. C. G. Goshen, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. D. S. Ross, Lincolns.

Second-Lieut. A. T. Stephenson, Liverpools.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The 181st list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

WOUNDED.

Jamadar Indar Singh of 69th Punjabis.

CONFIDENCE TRICK BY A "SORCERER."

STORY OF CHEATING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 30.

Information has just been received of a strange case of cheating now under the investigation of the police. An elderly man and a youngster were staying as boarders with a woman who was running a hotel without disclosing their names, but making her understand that one was a sorcerer and the other his servant.

One night the sorcerer pretended that he had no money to pay his charges for boarding. Some time later he produced a rupee by some trick and paid the woman. The spectators attributed this to his divine power and the servant spread the wonderful power of his master, how he had helped the helpless by unearthing money from the ground, etc.

The woman anxious to become wealthy, applied to the sorcerer. A "homa" ceremony was arranged and it was laid down that none except herself and her husband might be present. The ceremony was over by midnight and she was pursuaded to part with all her possessions temporarily. The party then started for a neighbouring village where the treasure was to be dug up. As they had gone halfway the husband was instructed to stay behind. The sorcerer and the servant then made away with the jewels and cash with them.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The following appointments have been approved:—

Major C. L. Gregory, 18th Lancers, to be Commandant of that regiment.

Major W. J. W. Brackenbury, 42nd Deoli Regiment, to be temporary Second in Command.

25th Cavalry, Captain P. W. Burrowes, Squadron Officer, to be temporary Second in Command vice Major R. M. dall deceased.

Major C. E. G. Norton, 7th Hussars has been selected for promotion as Lieut.-Colonel to command his regiment.

Lieuts. P. Watson, Highland Light Infantry and W. T. Ranger, Somerset Light Infantry have been appointed temporary Superintendents of physical training for the northern and southern armies respectively, until further orders.

Captain C. H. Clutterbuck, 125th Rifles, to be temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (Mhow) Division.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Young, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department to be Director of Ordnance Inspection, vice Colonel F. F. Minchin.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION'S REPOR

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

It is understood that the report of the Indian Public Services Commission is about to be signed in London.

The Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachari unveiled yesterday the portrait of late Mr. Gokhale at Bellary. The portrait was a present to the local "Mikia Mahadal Society." While unveiling the portrait Mr. Ramanujachari said that the portrait besides expressing gratitude to Mr. Gokhale should serve as an inspiration to the future generation.

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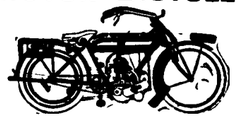

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THE LAW OF LIMITATION

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BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education.

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Wilson Philological Lecture, Bombay University Library, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, August. 3.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. Orr's public lecture on "The Need of Co-operation between Neighbours in Developing building estates," Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

Anniversary Day of the Declaration of War, by H. M. King George V. Bombay Parsis' Prayers at Wadiaji's Atashbehram, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports: 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 5.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 6.

Senate Meeting for conferring LL.D. Degrees on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta, 5-45 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

August 2.

259.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8607 Vol. J. Barr, No. 8608 Vol. C. Rasmussen, No. 8609 Vol. G. Smith, No. 8610 Vol. R. Todd, No. 8611 Vol., J. J. MacLaughlin, No. 8612 Vol. F. G. S. Magill, No. 8613 Vol. F. R. Melville, No. 8614 Vol. D. Munro, No. 8615 Vol. W. M. Ross, No. 8616 Vol. D. G. Ross, No. 8617 Vol. D. Robertson, No. 8618 Vol. T. H. Fotheringham and No. 8619 Vol. D. K. Macrae, to "J" (Scots) Coy., No. 8620 Vol. C. B. Reid and No. 8621 Vol. W. Jolly, to "G" Coy., No. 8622 Vol. H. Mosley, to "B" Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held on 19th, 21st, and 23rd August 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights etc., to Sergt.-Major as early as possible, and go into training at once. The following competitions are open to All India:—Feather weights, Light weight, Middle weight and Heavy weight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

August 2.

256.—Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 1st instant.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sgt. Banks C. B.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sgt. Sherron E. A.
257.—Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B. L. Gun Drill on Tuesday and Thursday 3rd and 5th at 7 a.m.
Signallers:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th at 7 a.m.
Laying Class (15 pr. B. L.) Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m.
Recruits parade daily at 7 a.m. (except Sundays) for Gun Drill and Instruction.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL POI BAWDI PAREL.

The report of this hospital for the quarterly period ending July 1915 gives that the number of new patients admitted at 379, and the number of operations at 44. The total number of patients treated was 1,751.

DERAILMENT AT BROACH.

Six waggons of a down goods-train got derailed on the cross-over road, whilst passing the Broach station on Friday night. The up and down lines were blocked up and the traffic was interrupted for some time.

FIRE ON THE MADRAS EXTINGUISHED

The fire which occurred on Thursday afternoon in the coal bunders of the hospitalship Madras was extinguished at 3 a.m. on Saturday after removing the 70 tons of coal. Only the Byculla Fire engine was used. The damage done by fire is said to be very slight. The hospitalship Madras left for the front to bring the wounded at about 8 a.m. on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana v. 2/6 Devons, on the Oval this evening. Kick-off 5 p.m.
Back: W. H. E. Aspinwall.
Three-Quarters: A. W. Puttick; H. H. Lilley; E. A. Cook; F. J. Cheminais.
Halves: Capt. A. G. Macilwaine and H. S. Edwards.
Forwards: E. S. Dougall (Capt.); A. M. Green; C. N. Rich; H. R. Harris; R. W. Cable; A. Lochore; Capt. O. W. J. Wynne; D. Robertson.

GOAN UNION.

Under the auspices of the Goan Union, there will be a Mass Meeting of the Goan Community on Wednesday the 4th of August, 1915, the anniversary of the Declaration of War, in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Dabul, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of giving expression to the Community's sense of the justice and righteousness of the cause of Great Britain and her Allies and praying for the victory of the Allied Arms. The meeting will take place immediately after the special service in the Church of Dabul for like purpose which will commence at 6-30 p.m.

THE XITH SESSION OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

A preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the work of this Conference will be held at the Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 19, Bank Street, Old Telephone Buildings, to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to consider the steps that should be taken to hold the XIth Session of the Indian Industrial Conference at Bombay during the Christmas week. The following business will be specially transacted:—1. Formation of the Reception Committee. 2. Appointment of Chairman of the Reception Committee. 3. Appointment of Secretaries. 4. Any other business that may be forthcoming.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Ramavtar Matadin, a gateman in the employ of the Harbour Branch Railway, was found cut into two on the railway line, about six waggons having passed over him. At an inquest held by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, at the Morgue, evidence was given to the effect that shunting operations were going on at Wadala Station and as it was raining at the time, the deceased took shelter under some stationary waggons. These were subsequently coupled to an engine and shunted. Nobody knew about the deceased's presence there. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of Rama Dhanu, a Hindu boy, aged about seven years. The deceased and his parents were new arrivals in Bombay. On Friday his mother was going from Mahaluxmi to Parel, walking close to the railway line and holding the deceased by his finger. On the approach of a train the mother slipped down and fell on the right-hand side, whilst the deceased received a knock from the train. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and died on the way to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.

Chabildas Balubhai, a clerk, residing on the 1st floor of a house at C. P. Tank Street, reports that on Friday afternoon his aunt locked the door of his house, during his absence, and went to visit a tenant on the second floor. His servant came home about an hour after, when he noticed the staple of the door wrenched off and the room open. The servant sent for him and on examining, he (complainant) found that ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,777 had been stolen, also a number of share certificates of different companies.

Ismail Badloo, residing at Dadar, reports the theft of ornaments, cash and notes, collectively valued about Rs. 820, from his room on Friday night.

BATHING FATALITIES.

THE ACCIDENT AT MAHIM.

At the Coroner's Court yesterday evening, the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of Ahmed Mahomed aged 17, and Mahomed Karim aged 14, inmates of the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga, who were accidentally drowned while bathing on the foreshore at Mahim. The Superintendent of the Reformatory, Mr. G. J. Honse in giving evidence said that he took about eighty boys for a bath in the sea on the afternoon 4-30 p.m., on Saturday last. All then entered the waters, and some five minutes after he was informed that the two deceased boys were not to be found. He had warned the boys not to go beyond their depth. He at once went to the assistance of the two boys, but as he saw another boy also in some difficulty, he went towards him. The other two were not to be seen. The third boy was saved by him with great difficulty with the help of Beli Lalkhan, an inmate of the Reformatory, and Gangaram Rama, a mali. The bodies were found on the morning of Sunday. In his opinion it was a pure accident, and he did not think he could have avoided it. They were all good and well behaved boys, and there was no sort of ill-feeling among them.

The jury while returning a verdict of accidental death, commended the presence of mind of the Superintendent Mr. G. J. Honse of the boy Beli Lalkhan and of the Mali Gangaram Rama in their successful efforts to prevent a third fatality.

A CARD TRICK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Keshoo Yessia, a Hindu, with cheating Keshavrao Vithalrao in respect of Rs. 15. Mr. Vijayakar (junior) defended the accused.

It was alleged that the complainant was walking towards Pydhownie on Friday afternoon, when he saw the accused squatting on the road and inviting people to a game of wager. The accused showed three cards, including a queen, and invited the complainant to put money on one of those cards, adding that if he happened to put it on the "queen" card, he would win an equal amount of money to what he had put, or otherwise lose the money. The accused then manipulated the cards and put them on the ground. The complainant put two rupees on one of the cards which turned out to be otherwise than "queen." He next lost three rupees more, but in the third game he put a ten-rupee note, and the card was found to be "queen," whereupon the accused took up the note and began to run away. The complainant, however, seized him and handed him over to the Police. Rs. 5 were recovered from the accused, including a coin of H. H. the Nizam's dominions, which the complainant identified as his.

The defence was that the complainant lost all the three games and he charged the accused falsely, as the latter refused to play any more. The accused had shown the cards before shuffling them and it was therefore purely a game of skill, wherein if the accused had lost the complainant would have benefited. The accused could not be charged with cheating.

Mr. Karnik argued that the fact that the accused had no money with him when he began the game showed that he could not have paid the complainant any money if the latter had won. The accused's object therefore was to win the wager by some sort of trick. The intention to cheat was clear.

The accused was convicted and as he had four previous convictions, he was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will be held on 4th September, instead of on the 6th as originally settled. The change is made at the request of several non-official members. This will enable the Bengal members of the Imperial Legislative Council to attend this meeting as also the first meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 7th September.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Calicut, has disposed of the case of incendiarism in which the accused, a village official, set fire to his colleague's house and remained at the gate with a stick to prevent others from extinguishing the fire. Almost all the Government records relating to the village were in that house. Two of the prosecution witnesses however, got in and extinguished the fire and thus saved some of the records. The accused having exhibited symptoms of insanity during the preliminary trial his Honour directed his remand to custody and has referred the case for orders to the Government of Madras.

POONA RACING SEASON

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

TWO CRUSHING UPSETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

Nothing could have been more encouraging than the auspicious opening of our racing season this afternoon. The presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who came early and stayed late, and of all the most prominent members of Poona Society gave eclat to the occasion. The heavy and continuous rain of the past five days would have torn the heart out of the most ethusiastic race-goer, but in spite of the exasperating atmospheric conditions up to within a couple of hours of the races, the whole of Poona and Kirkee decided upon loyalty to the distinguished Secretary and Members of the W. I. T. C. by making a dash for the Club of Western India to begin with and then to the race-course where the Bombay contingent had already foregathered in great strength. No fewer than a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen lunched at the Club of Western India before coming on to the races, and cheery countenances and smart toilettes suggested that the war had been postponed for a day. The Club lawn looked picturesque with happy faces and a series of Japanese parachutes plugged in the ground, But Lord and Lady Willingdon perferred to remain on the Grand Stand and watch the proceedings and to hear the Band of the 117th Maharattas from there.

The racing, on the whole, proved very interesting, although in three or four instances the fields were not so good as they might have been. The old order of things among certain owners of having two or three horses in one race was once again manifest, on paper, but when it came to the scratch, discretion eclipsed valour in this respect. The couplets were speedily reduced to single entries, and as bad luck would have it, those who hoped to win with one that promised well in practice gallops were clean bowled when the crucial moment arrived. Whoever dropped on a good thing this afternoon, had Nemsis behind him towards the end and this remark applies particularly to owners and their friends. For instance, in the Auction Plate which opened the programme, Mah-hat-Baig was generally believed to be able to do a cake-walk, but here we had the sturdy five-furlonger Beethoven doing the cake-walk instead of Mah-Hat-Beg with Hardy up. Beethoven held his field safe from the start and once in the straight, there was no earthly hope for the others. The Country-Bred Trial Plate, an innovation of a very encouraging character, failed to flatter the breed for the simple reason that there are not many country-breds fit for racing on this side of India. The Mysore representatives were certainly a credit to their breeding, and we were all glad that they distinguished themselves. It is hoped that the country-bred element will be in force and well to the front in future. The beginners in the third race were few but classy and Fire Finch cut his companions dead from start to finish. The two Hawks in the Arabian Plate were expected to exchange courtesies, but neither of them had a look in though favourites. Money Gold swept the board once he set sail round the bend. Our old friend Criton has evidently struck form for he collared the Epsom Plate from Lumination and other favourites without turning a hair at the finish. A bulky lot of fair and squares onces turned out for both the New Comers Plate and the Mahomerrah Plate, and the favourities did not win, which is saying a good deal. Results:—

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under to be sold by auction for Rs. 1,000. W. I.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BEETHOVEN, 8-11, Hardy 1
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 9-10, Harrison 2
Mr. Hasan Madar's CRESCENT, 7-13, Mujeed 3
Mr. P. R. Naik's AGENT, 7-13, Kaikhosroo 4
Also Ran:—Columbus 8-5, Bowley; Jawan 8-4, Zammil; Vudhia 7-13, Kamad; Sayel 7-9 carried 7-12, Buckley.
The Race:—From a good start, Beethoven led Mat-hat-Baig. The latter was soon displaced by Jawan and followed by Crescent and Agent. In the straight Jawan began to stop and Beethoven went on to win easily by three lengths, one next and half next.
Time:—1 min. 12 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

The Totalisator paid Rs. 24 on the winner, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 43-8 for places.
At Auction, the winner was sold to Mr. M. Goculdass for Rs. 2,000.
THE C. R. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. For Country Breds. W. A.
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantara; Urs's CROWBAR, 8-8, Buckley 1
Colonel A. Jones's R. G., 8-8, Hoyt 2
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's KITTY KENT, 9-5, Kaikhosroo 3
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 9-13, Quinn 4
Also Ran:—Aubrey 9-12, Pratt; Black Friar 6-5 carried 7-5, Lynch.
The Race:—Housemaid at once went to the front followed by Crowbar, Aubrey and Kitty Kent. Before the turn Aubrey fell back and was last with Black Friar. Before the distance, Crowbar caught Housemaid and went on to win comfortably with R. G. coming through late. Won by three-quarters of a length, one, half next.
Time:—1 min. 21 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

The Totalisator paid Rs. 441 for a win, Rs. 228 and Rs. 23-8 for places.
THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since March 31st, 1913. W. A. and C.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-3, Hoyt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's LOLA, 8-13, Hill 2
Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS, 9-10, Templeman 3
Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS, 8-8, Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Pie Caust 7-4, Harrison.
The Race:—Lola jumped out slightly ahead of Fire Finch, then Sly Kiss and Lady Douglas. Lola increased her lead, but soon after coming into the straight Fire Finch came again and outstaying her, won easily by five lengths, next six lengths, one length.
Time:—1 min. 4 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by J. Robinson.)

The Totalisator paid Rs. 23 on the winner, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12-8 for places.
THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1913. W. A.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-12, Pratt 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM, 8-13, Bowley 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SWEDEN, 8-8, Zammil 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's SPARROW HAWK, 9-7, Barrett 4
Also Ran:—Night Hawk 9-0, Templeman; Regent 8-9, Harrison.
The Race:—Soomsam jumped out in front on the rails to be joined by Money Gold followed by Sparrow Hawk and Sweden. This continued all the way to the straight, where Sparrow Hawk came outside but gave way to Sweden inside. The other two made a great race of it, Money Gold just squeezing home by a short head, three lengths, half.
Time:—1 min. 43 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Jaroola bin Talib.)

The Totalisator paid Rs. 46-8 on the winner, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 21 on places.
THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1913. W. A. and C.
Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 8-3, Kaikhosroo ... 1
Mr. G. K.'s KEERIT, 8-8, Harrison 2
Mr. Heath's ORLOFF, 8-12, Templeman ... 3
Mr. Black's STRATHROYALE, 8-0, Southall 4
Also Ran:—Lumination 8-8, Barrett; Bachelor's Knot 8-8, Buckley; Parkhill 8-3, Bowley.
The Race:—Keerit went clear ahead from Strathroyale and Lumination with Criton, and Orloff following. There was no change till they faced from home, where Orloff and Criton came through the middle; Parkhill wide. Keerit held on well on the rails, but Criton had him set and won clearly by half a length, same, one length.
Time:—1 min. 8 1-5 secs.
(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)
The Totalisator paid Rs. 22 on the winner, Rs. 20 and Rs. 107 on places.
THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since July 1st, 1914, direct from the country of foaling which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's AIRCRAFT, 7-12, Japheth 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MONACO, 7-12, Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's RUBY MINE, 9-5, Pullin 3
Mr. Ram Nath's TAWAKUL, 8-6, Pratt 4
Also Ran:—Active 8-6, Templeman; The Monk 8-6, Buckley; Sardinia 8-6, Southall; Golconda 8-2 carried 8-9, Hardy; England 9-2, Zammil; Ladakh 8-2, Kaikhosroo; Red Cross 8-2, Bowley; Paradise 9-8, Mujeed; British Consul 7-8, Native.
The Race:—Ruby Mine led out from a poor start from Red Cross and Monaco. In the straight Red Cross was first beaten, then Monaco had Ruby Mine settled coming on the rails. Aircraft made up a deal of ground and won a sensational race by a length, same, one and a half lengths.
Time:—1 min. 14 1-5 secs.
(Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.)
The Totalisator paid Rs. 607-8 on the winner, Rs. 64, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 18-8 on places.
THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1913. W. A.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's MAKBUL, 8-1, Zammil 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's WINCHESTER, 8-1, Barrett 2
Aga Coochick Shah's ADOMIS, 8-10, Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's POWERFUL, 7-12, Lynch 4
Also Ran:—Bhatty Chief 9-5, Hoyt; Cicero 9-1, Hardy; Sphere 8-7, Buckley; Minimax 8-7, Mufeed; Shanghai 8-7, Pratt; Jemadar 8-6, Southall; Royalist 8-6, Ebrahim; Shaif-el-Mulook 8-5, Bowley; Zinfandel 8-1 carried 8-6, Quinn; Ajax 7-12 carried 8-2, Templeman; Revivor 7-12, Keers; Arrow 7-12, Harrison; Brocade 7-9 carried 7-10, Native; Highborn 7-2, Kamad.
The Race:—Revivor led clear of Adomis and Cicero, a bunch following. In the straight Winchester showed outside and Revivor being done the former and Adomis made a great race of it. Near home, however, Makbul got through on the rails and won all out by two lengths, half, one and a half.
Time:—1 min. 44 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

The Totalisator paid Rs. 108 on the winner, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 20-8 on places.

"DOCTORS AND THEIR FEES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sure you will be compelled, before long, to put a stop to the rubbish now occupying your valuable space under different initials and *nom-de-plumes*, the latest worthy addition being that of H. R. V. He is absolutely rabid and his language reflects little credit on his good sense. He could easily be paid back in his own coin, but I wish to teach him a lesson as how to write in public in a gentlemanly discussion. He does not seem to understand plain English. My contention was, if there was a "contract" (appointment) the doctor was justified in asking for his fees, and *not otherwise*. Why does your correspondent intentionally overlook this part of my letter and hasten to offer the benefits of his purse to fight for a cause, which would only bring repentance and remorse to his in the courts of law.

God always be with his family physician!

—Yours, etc.

M.D., M.R.C.S.,

(The question at issue is missed in the above letter. We presume that H.R.V.'s and other correspondents' contention is that, if the Doctor does not *fulfil* his contract, by not coming at the time agreed upon or at the time for which he is called, then he is not entitled to his fees. To accuse one's opponents of "intentionally overlooking" a material point and to describe their letter as "rubbish" is not the usually accepted way of conducting a "gentlemanly discussion."—Editor "B. C.")

Mr. Beatson Bell made a lengthy statement the other day at Dacca, and said that disease in the winter rice is one of the main causes of distresses in Eastern Bengal. Reports are reaching the Government of apprehended distresses in other parts of Bengal.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B.16

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

FIRST DAY'S RACING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Calcutta Monsoon meeting opened under favourable conditions and provided a good day's sport. The attendance was quite good and favourites materialised in only two races, three being won by rank outsiders and one by the second favourite. The race provided some very interesting finishes.

THE BENGAL PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.
Lt.-Col. Smith and Mr. Schilton's FICKLE HUGH, 9-3, Drew 1
Mr. Ever's 3 Mr. Douctile's LITTLE STAR, 9-3, ... 2
Also Ran:—Maxina 9-3, Little Scott 9-3.
Betting:—5 to 2 on Bohemia, fives Little Scott, twelves Fickle Hugh, eights Maxina, sixes Little Star.
Totalizator paid Rs. 184 win, Rs. 34 and Rs. 13 places.
Won by a neck, 1½ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 2 secs.
THE AMATEUR PONY HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ mile over six flights.
Mr. Walker's MONEY DOWN, 10-2, Owner 1
Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDGE, 11-8, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Butler's ENCORE, 10-1, Mr. Rodericks 3.
Also Ran:—Brief 10-5 and Marie Tempest 10-3.
Betting:—4 to 6 Encore, 6 to 4 Cartridge, tens Money Down, twelves the rest.
Totalizator paid Rs. 71 win, Rs. 26 and Rs. 17 places.
Won by 2½ lengths, short head between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 2 sec.
TRIAL HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over six flights.
Mr. Pugh's MASTER MILLER, 11-10, Northmore 1
Mr. Curtis-Hayward's PILOT, 10-8, Mr. Walker 2
Mr. Butler's SHOLTO, 10-1, Mr. Roderick 3
Also Ran:—Witch 10-8, Dimple 10-3, Dead Wood Dick 10-0.
Betting:—2 to 4 Sholto, fours Dolly, Dimple and Witch, twelves Master Miller, longer prizes the rest.
Totalizator paid Rs. 122 win, Rs. 25 and Rs. 14 places.
Won by three lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 51 4-5 secs.
AMATEUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance six furlongs.
Mr. Walker's SHIFTING SAND, 11-0, Owner 1
Mr. Pugh's PERLEDALE, 11-0, Mr. McCall 2
Mr. Evers' MIGH ATOM, 11-0, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Boadica 11-0, Lings 11-0, Reject 11-0, Donna Bella 11-0, Lord Worcester 11-0.
Betting:—2 to 5 Shifting Sand, twos Perledale, fives Migh Atom, sixes Lord Worcester, longer prices the others.
Totalizators paid Rs. 20 win, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 places.
Won by two and a half lengths, one length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 17 secs.
PONY PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.
Mr. Johnson's GREY LIGHT, 7-9, Solomon 1
Mr. Bate's MASONIC, 9-7, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Powell's GO ON, 9-5, Murdison 3
Also Ran:—Simon's Light 9-5, ½ Tarfoot 9-0.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Masonic, 5 to 2 Grey Light, fours Go On, longer prices the rest.
Totalizators paid Rs. 33 win, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 places.
Won by short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3 3-5 secs.
AMATEUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance six furlongs.
Mr. Dontil's TOBIQUE, 11-0, Mr. Roderick 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS, 11-0, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Dowson's LARKSPUR, 11-0, Mr. Walker 3
Also Ran:—Price Charlie 11-0, Merlo 11-0, Delighted 11-0, Haugingate 11-0, Lady Beatrice 11-0.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Tobiques, twos Footsteps Fearless, sixes Larkspur, longer prices the rest.
Totalizator paid Rs. 16 win, Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 34 places.
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 18 2-5 secs.

DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS.

An announcement of Dr. Cassell's Tablets appears in this issue. The Tablets are entirely a British production, made by British labour in Manchester, and owned exclusively by British citizens. The sale of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in Britain excels that of any other preparation of their class.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure in composition, and uncontaminated by anything that could offend the most scrupulous. No animal matter enters into their composition, or comes in contact with them during manufacture. From start to finish they are never touched by hand. They contain no drastic or dangerous drugs; Doctors give glowing testimony to the merits of Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

An ever-increasing Indian demand has induced the proprietors to place the sale in this country on a more advantageous and wide-spread basis, and now chemists and medicine dealers in all parts of India, Burma, and Ceylon sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

GIFT OF MOTOR AMBULANCE FROM DARJEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The President of the Darjeeling Planters' Association has received an offer of Rs. 500 from an anonymous donor for the purpose of presenting a motor ambulance from the District for use in the present war, provided 30 subscribers of not less than Rs. 1,000 each are forthcoming. The Association resolved to take the matter up and a list of representative Europeans and Indians was prepared, who will be invited to subscribe and join the organising committee.

A largely signed memorial has been submitted to the Government of Bengal of several thousands of weavers in Bankura District, who live on the silk tusser trade, that they are now absolutely idle as trade is at a standstill. They have appealed to the Government for substantial aid.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. PARSI GYMKHANA.

PARSIS' POOR SHOW.

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana came off on Saturday on the Esplanade, resulting in a draw very much in favour of the former. This contest is always looked forward to with great interest as selections for the different teams in the Quadrangular Tournament are based mainly on the form shown by players in these inter-gymkhana matches. Formerly it had invariably been the practice for the different sides opposing the Bombay Gymkhana to put their best teams into the field. For three or four years past, however this has rather been the exeption than the rule, and not even by the widest stretch of imagination could the teams that have recently been selected to play against the Bombay Gymkhana be said to have been thoroughly representative of their gymkhanas or clubs. The team which the Parsi Gymkhana placed in the field on Saturday was by no means a strong combination, and the Bombay Gymkhana had simply to throw away a whole afternoon in meeting an eleven whom their "B" team would have beaten with etse. It is hardly fair to the Bombay Gymkhana to ask them —some of whom have played in county cricket at Home—to waste the one afternoon which they get off in a busy week, to meeting players the majority of whom are no better than third-class cricketers. These weak teams no doubt enable the Bombay Gymkhana to gain an easy victory every week. It is a victory, however, which proves more costly in the end, as in the Quadrangular contests the Presidency suddenly find themselves confronted by players whom they have never measured swords with in local cricket or whom they have met with in local matches once at the most. The Parsi Gymkhana last Saturday could very well have put a strong team in the field if they had induced some of their regular players to participate in the fixture.

As matters turned out last Saturday's contest proved a very one-sided affair from the very beginning. The fluke dismissal of Moore, when the score stood only at 12, was rather a bad start for the Bombay Gymkhana. After that, however, they held the upper hand throughout the innings and with little effort knocked up a total of 158 for 7 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. All the Gymkhana batsmen played the Parsi bowling with confidence as simple as A. B. C. Sir F. L. Sprott first did as he liked with the Parsi bowling, hitting no less than seven 4's in an innings of 39, and then Stileman and Hurlbutt, and later on McCormack treated the bowling with equally scant respect. McCormack especially hit out with great vigour and, his innings of 50, which included seven 4's, and one 6, was a notable performance. He was missed once; otherwise he played faultless cricket and he richly deserved the ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion. The Gymkhana total was made at the cost only of seven wickets and was knocked up on a pitch which greatly assisted the bowlers.

THE PARSI INNINGS.

The Parsi innings was, with the exception of the first wicket-stand, made by Chothia and Wadia, a procession to and from the wickets. These two men gave their side a good start by making 46 for the first wicket, but then Wadia's dismissal proved the signal for a procession to and from the wickets, which only ended with the call of time. With the exception of these two, the only other man on the Parsi side to out double figures was N. P. Pavri; of the rest, however, the less said the better, and the spirit of extreme levity with which the majority of the visitors seemed to view the match was evidenced by the extremely light-hearted fashion in which one of them, Vajifdar, played the Gymkhana bowling. He played about half a dozen balls, off almost every one of which he gave a chance. There was no occasion for slogging at all—it was a case either of a defeat or a draw, in which "banging" had no place whatever.

It was only the want of time that saved the Parsis from what otherwise would have been a big defeat. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Sir J. F. L. Sprott c Modi b Vatcha ...	39
G. D. Moore c Saklatwala b Dadachanji.	4
F. F. Stileman c Modi b Vajifdar	26
D. G. Hurlbutt st. Chinoy b Vatcha ...	20
K. McCormack b Vajifdar	50
E. E. Christie, c Lam b Vajifdar	4
H. L. Simms (Capt.) st. Chinoy b Vatcha.	11
C. G. Stileman not out	0
H. W. Kilby, F. J. Clarke, J. E. Jackson. did not bat.	
Extras ...	4
Total (for 7 wickets) ...	158

Innings Declared.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S. M. Chothia c Jackson b C. G. Stileman	29
A. H. Wadia c C. G. Stileman b Simms.	16
B. E. Dadachanji b Simms	0
N. B. Saklatwala c Sprott b C. G. Stileman	2
P. J. Chinoy run out	1
N. P. Pavri c C. G. Stileman, b Simms.	10
H. Vajifdar c F. F. Stileman b C. G. Stileman	5
J. D. Modi c F. F. Stileman b C. G. Stileman	5
P. B. Lam not out	6
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.) c C. G. Stileman b Simms	3
M. B. Vatcha not out	7
Extras ...	2
Total (for 9 wickets). ...	86

BOWLING ANALYSES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
F. Vajifdar ...	18	62	4	3
Dadachanji ...	7	33	2	1
M. E. Pavri ...	3	15	0	0
Vatcha	14	44	1	3

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS

	O.	R	M.	W.
Clarke	5	19	2	0
Simms	16	45	7	4
C. G. Stileman ...	11	20	5	4

Bowled one "wide" ball.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

IMPORTANCE OF BREEDING CATTLE.

A LECTURE BY MUNICIPAL ANALYST

At the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Girgaum Dr. L. L. Joshi, the Municipal Analyst, delivered a lecture on Saturday evening last on "The Milk Supply of Bombay," when Dr. J. H. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of this City, presided:—

In introducing the lecuturer Dr. Turner said that the subject would be treated in a topical and popular way. The lecture was one of the series organised by the Sanitary Association.

Dr. Joshi began his discourse by saying that he was going to discuss the subject of the present milk supply of Bombay, how and whence they got it, what sort and quality of milk they got, and he wanted to suggest some remedial measures for improving the supply. The supply of milk in India was one of the most complex problems. In Calcutta, and other large cities efforts have already been made by the municipalities to solve this problem.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

There were three sources from which this city was being supplied with milk. The first supply came from within the city limits. The second from the suburbs most of which were situated in the Island of Salsette. And the third source was from Ahmedabad, and some cities in Gujerat, from Poona and Kirkee.

The milkmen, as they were all well aware, put large quantities of dirty water in the milk which came from the city limits. There were a few dairy companies in Bombay, but very few of these had their dairy farms, but they bought their milk from the large dealers and sold if to their customers at a high price. Some dairies under European supervision in Bombay were conducted on good lines, but in no dairy in Bombay were the conditions ideal. Gujerath was the chief source of butter supply of Bombay.

QUALITY OF THE MILK.

Some of the milk which came from Ahmedabad was brought here under rather insanitary conditions. The milch cattle stables in Bombay were in a most filthy condition, and the milk was taken and collected in dirty vessels and supplied to the public. It was fortunate that milk was not a transparent liquid, otherwise they could have seen the quantity of filth it contained.

The quantity of milk supplied in Bombay daily varied from 2½ lakhs to 2¾ lakhs of pounds, and calculated at the rate of 2 as. per pound, or 3 as. a seer, the daily milk supply in Bombay was worth about Rs. 31,000. That would give the idea from the financial point of the amount of milk-trade carried on in Bombay, one-eighth of that quantity of milk came from the suburbs and something like thirty thousand pounds from the districts and the rest was produced in Bombay. This city had milch cattle to the number of 30,000 of which 18,000 were buffaloes and the rest cows.

WHAT IS PURE MILK?

Pure milk must fulfil four requirements —it ust be genuine; it must be the whole milk of a cow or a buffalo, nothing should be added to it; it must be free from water.

The second requirement was. that pure milk must have been obtained from healthy animals and not from deceased animals. Then only it could be called as pure milk.

The third condition was that pure milk must be clean milk, free from dirt, and free from contamination of all kinds.

Fourthly, one must be sure that it does not convey any disease. Milk is a great medium for conveying all diseases, and it carried cholera, tuberculosis, etc.

QUALITY AND THE PROBLEM OF MILK SUPPLY.

Four-fifths of the milk supplied in Bombay contained water; ninety-five per cent. of the samples examined were contaminated with filth, sometimes cow dung and some times bacteria.

The problem is to supply not only good milk, but in sufficient quantity. Indian cattle gave very little milk, although there were some breeds which gave a good quantity. But scientific breeding was not carried on in India, as in the Western countries, but in the military dairy farms, breeding was being carried on with great success which produced large quantities of milk.

The draw backs of the present milk supply are:—(1) The supply was deficient; (2) quality was bad; (3) Indian cattle were very poor milk-givers; (4) scientific breeding was unknown in India. There were no pure breeds in India.

The Gowlis in Bombay, so long as good animals gave milk, kept them, but when they became dry gave them to the butchers. It was a great loss to the public. A large number of good breeds were destroyed by that means.

The Gowlis in Bobay were most ignorant, and indifferent to all sanitary rules. The village cultivator is just as ignorant as the Gowli.

The price of milk in India was very high. It was higher in Bombay than in any European country. Indian milk cattle gave a higher percentage of fat than in the West.

SOME REMEDIAL MEASURES.

It was necessary that some measures should be adopted, to improve the breeds of animals, their up-keep and care generally. The formation of co-operative dairy societies was most essential, if it was intended to bring about ideal conditions and an efficient milk supply. By co-operation more could be done than by individual enterprise.

EDUCATIVE MEASURES.

College students could do a great deal to educate those ignorant people who were engaged in the milk trade, both in the cities and the villages. The public in Bombay and other Indian cities were in need of education on the milk question. Most of the people were apathetic and indifferent. If the consumer demanded cleaner and better milk it would be forthcoming. When the college students go back to their villages they should teach the villagers, show them how to be clean and improve their methods of producing milk. This could be done better by personal example. In America graduates with two or three degrees did dairy-farming, and it paid them, because good milk fetched good price.

HOW TO KEEP MILK CLEAN.

To kill the germs in the milk it was necessary to boil it thoroughly, and then protect it from recontamination. Milk should always be kept covered. It required no ventilation. All the sanitary measures required could be put in one word and that was cleanliness. Everything that was connected with milk, must be absolutely clean, vessels, hands, etc.

There was a vast field for the benevolent, the charitable and the enterprising for the improvement of the milk supply of the city, and thereby do good to the public at large.

Dr. Turner said that the milk question in regard to some of the dairies in Bombay was not so bad as the lecturer had described to them. There were a few good dairies in Bombay. In some dairies they sold milk which came from Ahmedabad and other places. It was in the hands of the consumers to obtain a good milk supply. They should help the Municipal authorities to that end.

He thanked the lecturer for his interesting lecture.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE WILLINGDON BRIDGE AT PANDHARPUR.

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar, Bombay.

OPENING CEREMONY OF PANDHARPUR TOWN EXTENSION.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd

Lunch on this occasion was catered for by the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Salsette, which sailed from Bombay yesterday:—

Mr. W. Kendall, Mr. J. K. White, Mr. H. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. J. Boranko, Mr. F. Floyd, Mr. F. Racher, Mr. L. Wert, Mr. H. Ahmad, Mr. G. Cumming, Mr. E. Langley, Mrs. G. Dawys, Mr. T. Kenwin, Mrs. Kenwin, Mr. B. Kenwin, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. G. Arthun, Mr. Lam Smith, Mr. Wm. Glendenning, Mr. Wm. Iswon, Mr. W. McNally, Mr. Weises, Mr. C. Dawson, Commr. G. La Touche, Mr. S. Gahurudden, Mr. W. Williamson, Mr. C. Lal, Mr. T. Keating, Mr. G. Riley, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. H. Turton, Capt. A. I. Brooke, Mrs. A. Langley, Major A. Lister, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. H. Malik, Mr. T. Upton, Mr. H. Cuttech, Mr. F. H. Bahman, Mr. S. Ozair, Mr. J. Huggino, Mr. P. Banday, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. A. Halker, Mr. G. Hooper, Mr. H. Holgate, Mr. F. T. Smith, Maj.-Genl. Shaw. Mr. Ackarally Jeewanjee, Mr. Jeewanjee Ebramjee, and Mr. D. L. Martern.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

GOLDIN'S NEW ILLUSION.

To-night Horace Goldin has yet another sensation to present to Bombay. The title of this is "What the——!" In this illusion a lady passes through a sheet of solid plate glass, half an inch thick, without any harm being done to the young lady or the glass broken. Mr. Goldin considers this his best trick and is willing to allow a committee from the audience to examine the illusion as close as possible. The glass is in full view of the audience the whole time, and can be seen underneath, all around and above, before during and after the trick and can be examined by any one who wishes to do so. The genius of the magician has apparently in this instance overcome the maxim of science and indeed seemingly accomplished what would ordinarily be considered impossible.

There is also a complete change of variety. The Misses Hay and Crawford *creme de-la creme* of simultaneous dancing will introduce some new and eccentric stepping. Miss Babington has some more charming little ballads. Gosward will fool around as usual. And Leywood and Norell those clever and smart Australians, will give some new duets and impressions This good looking pair are perhaps two of the neatest and have made themselves immense favourities, if big applause counts for anything.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON FACTORY MANAGER.

STRANGE PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE STORIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Mr. Peck. Joint Magistrate of Motihari, is engaged in hearing the case in which Jogendra Nath Mukerjee and his two sons Phani and Bibhuti of the Seraha Sugar Mills, are charged with assaulting Mr. Baldwin, manager of the Nawadah Factory.

The prosecution story was that the accused wanted to take with them in a boat the cashier of the factory. Mr. Baldwin objected to this, which led to a quarrel in the course of which Mr. Baldwin was struck on the head with a lathi and he fell down unconscious.

The defence case is that on account of some misunderstanding between Mr. Baldwin and the cashier, the latter was confined in his quarters. Two of the accused went to the factory and were bringing the cashier with them when Mr. Baldwin overtook them and assaulted Phani. A cooly of the Sugar Mill who was with them struck Mr. Baldwin with a lathi. The case is proceeding.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

MORE DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

At the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case before the Special Commissioners, Jogendra Nath Maitra, zemindar of Sitlai, said he knew the accused Gopen for a long time. Witness saw Gopen at his house two days before his arrest.

Banwari Lal Sarkar, a zemindar's tahsildar, said that he knew the accused Fani, who was a doctor for a long time. Fani had a dispensary and a shop. On the day of the dacoity at Pragpore witness saw Fani at night at his shop and the next morning met Fani at witness's house, as he was treating his daughter.

Some more witnesses were examined, after which the Court rose for the day.

WANT OF RAIN IN LAHORE.

TRYING ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 31.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

"In Lahore the want of rain has been accentuated by peculiarly trying atmospheric condition. May was phenomenally a hot month with a general average temperature nearly seven degrees above the normal, but humidity was generally low and the heat more bearable in consequence. Thanks to the unusually cool week in the middle of June, which was only slightly hotter than normal,—which, by the way, is quite hot enough to satisfy most people,—but the beginning and the end of the month were peculiarly trying. July has been a perpetual nightmare. The oldest inhabitants can scarcely recall a month which has equalled it in unpleasantness and discomfort."

"BENGALEE" BECOMES A TWO PICE PAPER.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The "Bengalee," the daily newspaper, edited by the Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjee, appeared under the reduced rate of half an anna to-day. The leading article says that the paper was started 56 years ago as a weekly and it has all along represented popular opinion.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE,

Y. M. C. A. (1) DEVONS 1.)

The weather on Saturday evening was ideal for Football, when the Young Mens' Christian Association met the Territorials from Colaba, in connection with the Harwood League. The game was full of interest and was witnessed by a large and appreciative gathering of spectators. After a strenuous hour's play the game resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal. The teams were very evenly matched and both sides played up well. The Young Christians made several changes in the formation of their team. Murray, who played for the Bombay Athletic Club last season, was tried at inside right. This player is reported to have rather a great reputation as a Footballer, but has never shown up to any great advantage on the Bombay Football field. The Y. M. C. A. were without the services of that redoubtable player J. H. James. Peel only partnered W. James at full-back and the forward line was considerably weakened in consequence. The Peel-James combination did remarkably well, and the Devons forwards experienced some difficulty in getting past them. Bourne, at centre-half, was a pillar of strength to his side, forwards and backs alike receiving an equal share of valuable support from him. He is admirably suited to his new position, and his change from right to centre-half was a wise move on the part of Mr. Bennett, the able and enthusiastic secretary of the Young Christians side. The forwards were very weak, and faired even worse than they did in their last game against the Royal Garrison Artillery. Morris was the only useful man in the line, the remaining quartette were usually mixed up with the half-backs instead of being up in their places to assist this player. Hogan careered aimlessly up and down the field and was valueless to his side. The Devons also made several changes in their team. Horne, a new man, was placed in charge of the goal, while Resdon, their last goal-keeper, was tried in the forward-line. This is the third change of goal-keepers the Devons have made and would do well to place Manning regularly between the sticks. West and Doidge were infatigible and had little difficulty in repelling the attacks of the Y. M. C. A. forwards. Yeo figured prominently in the half-line, but is a more useful player as centre-forward. His dashing tactics and his bouts of clever dodging being a source of great anxiety to opposing full-backs. Richards and Green were the pick of the forwards.

The Y. M. C. A. opened with one man short, the remaining player not putting in an appearance till ten minutes play had elasped. The game was noted for its rapid exchanges, both goals being visited in quick succession, till Bourne of the Y. M. C. A. was put in possession just in front of goal and he beat Horne with a wellplaced shot. The remaining minutes of the first moiety were uneventful except for Harwood missing several valuable chances of scoring by hanging on the ball too long and by erratic shooting. Morris frequently centred well, but the inner forwards failed to receive the passes which consequently went a-begging. No further score was registered and half-time was called.

Y. M. C. A. .....1 goal.
Devons. .....Nil.

The second period of the game was most keenly contested, the Devons doing their utmost to equalise while the Y. M. C. A. strove hard to better their position. A combined rush by the Devons resulted in Richards putting in a stiff shot which struck one of the up-rights. From the rebound, Hill equalised amidst great applause from the Devons supporters. Doidge, the Devons able full-back, was, at this period of the game, conspicious for some good play. He intercepted a pass and ignoring the presence of the other players of his team, ran the ball into the Y. M. C. A. goal area, and was eventually pulled up James. Munro of the Y. M. C. A. now caused great amusement amongst the spectators. He did not appear to be at home on the somewhat treacherous ground, and spent most of his time in slipping and sliding about in his endeavours to maintain his equilibrium. Morris ran down well on the right and forced a corner off Doidge. The same player took the corner kick and centred splendidly, but Harwood in attempting to head in, missed the goal by inches. The ball was soon returned to the Y. M. C. A. half of the field and then up and down play ensued till the whistle sounded.

Y. M. C. A. .....1 goal.
Devons. .....1 goal.

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal, Bridgewater; backs, W. James and Peel; half-backs, Strelley, Bourne and Gardener; forwards, Morris, Munro, Harwood, Murray and Hogan.

Devons:—Goal, Horne; backs, West and Doidge; half-backs, Yeo, Weymouth and Bingham; forwards, Risdon, Richards, Chapell, Green and Hill.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Medicals	3	3	0	0	8	2	6
R. G. A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
6th Devons	4	1	1	2	7	6	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	3	1	2	0	3	4	2
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	1	2	3	6	2
Bengal United	3	0	2	1	3	9	1
Lusitanians	2	0	2	0	1	14	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians v. Instituto Luso-Indianos.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF PAPOLOS LTD.

OBJECTION BY DOABA BANK LIQUIDATOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 31.

Justice Shadi Lal in the Chief Court yesday heard the application for the continuance of the voluntary liquidation subject to the supervision of the Court in the matter of Papelos, Ltd., of which one Mr. Papadupolos was the Managing Director and one Mr. Barker was appointed voluntary liquidator. An objection was filed by the Official Liquidators of the Doaba Bank, creditors of the Company, objecting to voluntary liquidation. His Lordship reserved orders.

A DROWNING MYSTERY.

BANK CLERK'S BODY FOUND IN A TANK.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE BEFORE CORONER.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday evening, the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mr. Shamrao Mahadevrao Dalvi aged 41 years, head-clerk in the National Bank of India, whose dead body was found in a tank behind the Elphinstone High School, in the Cruickshank Road, on the morning of Sunday. Inspector Fuller led the evidence.

Mr. R. M. Dalvi, the deceased's brother deposed that they all lived together at Girgaum Back Road and he last saw the deceased on the evening of Friday, when he went out. He thought that the deceased had gone out as usual to drink soda water. He learnt the next morning that the deceased had stayed out and had not returned overnight. On Saturday too he did not return. He went to the tank behind the Elphinstone School on Sunday morning on receiving certain information, where he saw the body of the deceased. He was dressed as the witness had seen him on Friday evening and there were no marks of violence on his body. When he last saw him he was in his usual health and spirits. He had no troubles. He had attended the bank on Friday, as usual. He got Rs. 125 per month. He had drawn his salary on Friday evening. He did not seem to be melancholy. He had also no quarrel. They all lived together very happily.

DR. POWELL'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon, who had examined the body deposed that he had found no signs of injury on the body. The organs were all healthy. There were no definite signs which might enable him to say that death was caused by drowning, but that was the rule in a large proportion of deaths undoubtedly due to drowning in India. The absence of any other signs, and the fact of his being found in the water pointed to death by drowning.

MANAGING CLERK'S MYSTERIOUS STORY.

Mr. Kashinath S. Laud, Managing Clerk with Messrs. Mehta and Laud, solicitors, deposed:—Mohanlal K. Parak, together with four others came to his house on Saturday evening in Kundewadi and said that when the deceased was seen by them at the America-India cinema some four or five days ago, he had told him that there was some trouble preying on his mind. The deceased told him something on his promising not to give it out to his relations. The story as it was related to him by the deceased was, that about a week ago one Shanker Govind, Borker, had taken him to Arab Lane, where they were met by a Mahomedan whose name was Ebrahim. Ebrahim produced a knife from his pocket with which he threatened to murder the deceased, as he said that both the deceased and Shanker were undesirable persons and had come to that place with some bad object. He also said that if the deceased gave him all the money and jewellery he had on his person at that time he would keep silent. The deceased was then searched by the man Ebrahim and only Re. 3 were found on him. Ebrahim then got him to sign a promissory note for a considerable amount, which was to be paid on the day he received his salary. This story was told to the witness by Mohanlal. The brothers of the deceased had informed the witness on Saturday that while they were with great anxiety waiting for him to return at about one or two in the afternoon, a Hindu and a Mahomedan had come to their house. The Hindu went to the house, but the Mahomedan waited in the compound. The Hindu, who appeared to be Shanker, asked for the deceased and said that he had gone to the bank and inquired for the deceased, but was told that he had not attended the office. When asked by the brothers of the deceased how he came to know the deceased, Shanker replied, that they were members of the same club. The same night Mohanlal came to the witness's house and undertook to find out the whereabouts of Ebrahim and Shanker; on Sunday morning again he turned up and said that he had been successful in finding the two men. At Inspector Fuller's request the witness had sent for Mohanlal that afternoon, but he did not come.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned.

"THE EXAMINER" AND THE R. P. A.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly permit me to correct an inaccuracy in the notes from the Literary Guide regarding the "Examiner" and the R. P. A. which you reproduce in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle."

The Literary Guide, in effect, makes a mistake in saying that the "Examiner's" pamphlet is a reply to mine. My pamphlet was a reply to the "Examiner's" attack on the R. P. A. and Professor Haeckel, last year. The present pamphlet of the "Examiner" is only a reprint of its articles. As far as I am aware the "Examiner" has not replied to my pamphlet which has demonstrated the baseless and malicious attack of that paper on the R. P. A. and Professor Haeckel.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE,
Hon. Secretary, R. P. A., Bombay.
New Nagpada Byculla, July 31st, 1915.

EXTENSION OF LAW COURSE IN MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The Government have passed orders sanctioning the extension of the B.L. course from two to three years.

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ORIENTAL IRON WORKS,

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 2, 1915.

WARSAW.

The news from the Eastern Front during the last few days had been of such a character as to justify the hope, in spite of the extreme difficulty of the whole position which the Grand Duke Nicholas was called upon to defend, that the Russians would be able to withstand the attempts of the enemy to envelop or force an abandonment of the Warsaw salient. Not only had the Russian armies on the Northern front successfully resisted the enemy's onslaughts but they had struck back some damaging counter-blows. On the Lublin-Cholm sector the nitial Austro-German effort to strike across the Ivangorod-Rawna Railway was turned to disaster by the daring seizure of the initiative by the reinforced Russian army, and a second attempt to advance in this region seemed to meet with no success. No one can have failed to be aware of the dangers of the situation. The Russians have been engaged in defending a position which strategically is admittedly one of the most difficult in warfare,—a position which reproduced on a larger scale that which they voluntarily abandoned at Przemysl, because it was not worth while, for political or sentimental reasons, to place their whole line in a situation full of military danger. But Warsaw is not Przemysl. We have to admit that Warsaw is the pivot of the whole present Russian position in the East,—militarily its importance is supreme, politically and sentimentally it is of far greater importance than Przemysl or Lemberg. To lose Warsaw means to abandon the Vistula. The abandonment of the Vistula means the possession of all Poland by the enemy and the gift to him of a defensive line so much easier to hold than that he now occupies, or that he held all through last Winter, that he will be able to rest upon his conquests and release a large number of his troops for a new effort in the West. And that is of the highest moment. Because there can be no doubt that the enemy has passed his maximum capacity in the field. He cannot produce again those large reinforcements which have made possible the repeated efforts of the last nine months. To have achieved a conquest, which will enable him to release existing forces which have been, hitherto, engaged on the Eastern front for employment in the West, is thus a success of immense value. It gives him a new lease. It postpones, possibily, we imagine, the assumption of a Russian offensive until the end of next Winter, and it threatens enemy activity on the West before it is desirable, perhaps, to leave it.

But Poland is not Russia. And grave as may be the abandonment of Warsaw it must be remembered that, if that step has been taken, as seems to be the case, it has been taken in order that the Russian armies may not be left in a position of jeopardy. The supreme consideration, and one which the Russian strategists with superb judgment have kept steadily in view, is that the enemy should not be permitted to achieve the one decision which could give him the hope of dictating his own peace. The Russian armies,—the Russian front,—if they fall back again and again, must be kept intact; the power to strike back when the time comes must be carefully guarded, and whether the position is of the relatively minor importance of Przemysl, or the magnitude of Warsaw, it would be folly to hold it a moment after there was any danger, that the Russian line might be broken and cut off at any point, and the city enveloped. That would be an appalling and infinitely more telling disaster, than a withdrawal in good order, with comparatively little loss and the infliction of damage on the enemy. It would mean that the enemy would not rest at the Vistula. If he once destroyed the cohesion of the Russian armies, cut them adrift, and captured or dispersed great portions of them, as would inevitably be the case under such circumstances, it would not be necessary for him to sit down on the Vistula. The way would be open to achieve a further, and, perhaps a lasting decision. And the anxiety would not be for Warsaw; we should have to tremble for Moscow and St. Petersburg. When we are inclined therefore, to a feeling of bitter disappointment for the loss of Warsaw, and a slight impatience,—as some of us may feel,—that all this valiant Russian resistance has been wasted, let us remember that those responsible for the Russian strategy are pursuing the right course. They cannot afford to take risks, and once they are assured that a continuance of the attempt to hold Warsaw, involves a risk of the character we have indicated, it would be the height of folly to lose a single moment in commencing the withdrawal of their armies from the Vistula. It is a great wrench and the value of the gain, politically and militarily, to the enemy is not to be denied or minimised, as we have said. Mr. Hilaire Belloc rightly describes the Vistula as the most formidable military obstacle in Europe, and who holds Warsaw, of course, holds the key to the Vistula. We need not enlarge further on the value of the gain to the enemy once he establishes himself on the Eastern side of this great river. But since, for good or for evil, the Russians have, North and South, been forced into positions which leave Warsaw thrust out as a salient, and they are not, at present, strong enough to hold a position which would require an immense superiority of numbers; and, further, it is clear that the enemy is still greatly superior in the matter of munitions, the only course is to give up Poland, and straighten the line. If it draws the enemy on to further effort so much the better. But the probability is, if the Grand Duke and his generals succeed in withdrawing their forces with the same supreme skill as during the Galician retirement, the Russians will enjoy a prolonged respite from the more serious pre-occupations of an active defensive. And in the meanwhile they will continue to accumulate men and munitions. They have fought a good fight, and the day for the turning of the tables will come.

We have assumed that the decision to abandon Warsaw has been practically taken. There seems to be little doubt of this judging from the telegrams received yesterday. Some of the correspondents in Petrograd speak of the decision as already having been reached. But there is some confusion in the telegrams, due, perhaps, to the kind offices of the Censor, one of whose favourite devices is to allow us to read the comments on an event before we are allowed to have the news that it has actually happened. According to one message the enemy's artillery on the Narew front is so imposing in its preponderance as to have made the position untenable and this seems to us more likely to be true than the suggestion that it was General Mackensen on the Bug who forced the decision. According to a "Daily Mail" message from Petrograd, Warsaw has already been evacuated and the troops in the centre have taken up their new positions with undiminished morale and spirit. Another message tells us that the new line to be taken up was decided upon by the Russian strategists in 1910 in view of the eventuality of a war in which Poland would have to be temporarily abandoned. But it is clearly impossible to doubt from all this discussion that the event has happened, and all that is missing is the official announcement. Yesterday the Russian Government was to explain the situation to the Duma. The declaration will be awaited with profound interest.

Notes of the Day.

A Judge's Power of Smell.

We wonder whether judges and magistrates, who are apt to make facetious remarks from the Bench, ever pause to consider the extent to which their reputation for a capacity for calm and sober judgment may thereby suffer. Last week Mr. Justice Beaman had before him a case in which the disagreeable odours arising from certain stables was in evidence, whereupon his lordship remarked: "Is the odour in that place more powerful than it is in any other part of this fragrant city? Do you know of any other part of this city which does not stink? Have you peregrinated to the heights of Worli?" Unfortunately the witness, to whom these unexpected questions were somewhat irrelevantly and impertinently addressed, had never been to Worli, or he would have been able to tell Mr. Justice Beaman, that the "Heights of Worli," in contrast to what we may term in similarly grandiloquent phaseology the adjacent Plains of Lovegrove, are singularly salubrious. But as far as the residents of Bombay are concerned, there is no need to take Mr. Justice Beaman's remarks on smells seriously. His exaggerated indictment of the whole city puts him out of court. But, we fear, that just as Calcutta has had to suffer by Mr. Kipling's misleading "City of Dreadful Night," Bombay, on the strength of Mr. Justice Beaman's remarks may presently be known in the minds of outsiders as the "City of Dreadful Smells."

Judgment by Smell.

Some people, as is well-known, of course have a better nose for a smell than others, and it may be that Mr. Beaman can detect smells where another man would inhale the vitiated atmosphere in blissful ignorance. There is a famous case of one James Mitchell, who was deaf, dumb and blind from birth, "but he distinguished persons by their smell and, by means of the same, formed correct judgments as to character." According to St. Jerome, St. Hilarion had the gift of knowing what sins or vices anyone was inclined to by simply smelling either the person or his garments; and by the same faculty he could discern good feelings and virtuous propensities. This opens up all sorts of possibilities in a court of law, and if Mr. Justice Beaman could satisfactorily establish his claim to smell smells where no one else can detect them, we might amend the Codes of Procedure and the Evidence Act with a view to securing a more speedy dispensation of justice; though we are inclined to think that a St. Hilarion would be of greater service in the C.I.D.

The Bengal Exodus.

According to a Calcutta telegram the utmost economy is being exercised in the Bengal Government Offices owing to the financial strain caused by the war. But until the rumour, which is stated to be persistent, that there will be no general going back to Darjeeling for the remainder of the season, really proves to be true, it is hard to understand in what direction economy is being exercised. Besides, as the report stands at present, the arrangement that only his Excellency the Governor and the members of the Executive Council will proceed to the station, leaving all the secretaries and their departments in Calcutta, does not strike one as conducing to the efficiency of administration, much less to the efficiency of that wholesome and restraining control over the actions of the bureaucratic heads of the Secretariat which Lord Carmichael, in spite of his good intentions, stands specially in need of exercising with greater success than heretofore.

Milk Problem in Bombay.

In the course of the interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Joshi on Saturday last on the question of Bombay's Milk Supply and the problem of milk supply in India generally, one most important point, which he emphasised, was, that to the apathy of the public was in a large measure due to the many shortcomings. If the people insisted on having good and clean milk, and Dr. Turner supported him in this, they were sure to get it. The public is generally prone to complain on such vital questions very profusely but it is always reluctant to take measures to remedy the evil. The milk supply in Bombay is in a most miserable condition, according to Mr. Joshi, and as he is the Municipal Analyst he should know. Ninty-five per cent. of the samples of milk that were examined by him were said to contain bacteria and were full of filth, such as cowdung, dirt etc. This, on the face, of it, is a standing disgrace to a city like Bombay. Dr. Joshi added that three-fourths of the milk supplied in Bombay contained water. Whereas the price of milk is increasing daily, the quality is deteriorating. The slightest measure on the part of the Municipality, for securing a cleaner milk supply, is sufficient to send the price of this most important article higher.

Some Suggested Remedies.

Dr. Joshi suggested that the ideal conditions could only be secured if a dairy farm on a co-operative principle were started. This is a method of securing our needs to which attention has been drawn in these columns many times. Dairies on the co-operative principle have now proved their capacity to achieve the very best results, even in this country. And it is a matter for surprise that more farms on these lines are not being organised. Mere theorising is not enough. Here is a great field, as the lecturer said, for the enterprising and the philanthropic. Milk is a common article of food, for the rich and the poor, young and old. In Bombay the price of milk is higher even than in many of the European countries, in spite of the poor quality of the milk. The gowalas being ignorant, the first step to be taken is to educate them and then to prevent the frightful waste of good animals. The lecturer forcibly brought before the audience that the selling of animals of good breed, when they get dry, to the butchers is a great loss to the public, from every point of view.

Irrigation and Health.

When experts disagree, the lay mind finds it a very unenviable task to reconcile itself to either of the opposite views expressed. About the latter end of the last century many sanitarians were wedded to the theory that canal irrigation was the cause of malarial fever and other tropical disease. One famous sanitary commissioner even went to the length of pressing the Government of the North-Western Provinces not only to close up the canals, but to desist from further extension. The Secretary and Chief Engineer for Irrigation, when referred to, pleaded that, as the inhabitants of canal irrigated areas were better clothed and fed than those of unirrigated villages in the same latitude they showed a better return of health. Fortunately investigations proved that the Chief Engineer was right and there the matter was allowed to drop. The relation between irrigation and health being of paramount importance, Mr. Hormusji Nowroji, writing in the "Local Self-Government Gazette," produces some cogent facts and arguments in refuting the theory that artificial irrigation deteriorates the healthiness of the irrigated area. While admitting that a new system of irrigation may temporarily lower the healthiness of an area as a result of excessive and wasteful watering due to the laziness or ignorance of the ryot, he shows that the normal conditions of salubrity will recur after a time when the system has reached the limits of legitimate expansion, and when there will be every incentive to economy in the use of water. Another factor which, according to Mr. Hormusji Nowroji, sanitarians lose sight of, is the fact that the irrigation season synchronises with the rainy season and that all the unhealthiness which is coincident with the former is really caused by certain conditions, adverse to health; engendered by wet and cold and accentuated by a lower standard of living, which reaches its low-water mark during the rainy season.

Boons of Irrigation.

Finally, one incalculable boon which irrigation works have in all times conferred on the areas served by them, and which has hardly received the prominence it deserves, is that, wherever irrigation canals and tanks exist, they also form the main drinking water sources of the neighbouring villages and towns. The introduction of water supply installations with independent sources for many of the large towns has lately been the feature of Municipal entreprise in the country. But, as Mr. Hormusji Nowroji points out, the majority of people still depend for the chief essential of life on irrigation canals and tanks. And he makes some instructive remarks on the importance of irrigation works in the life of the people.

In the existing monetary condition of India the bulk of the people must continue to depend upon irrigation works for their drinking water-supplies. Some of the canal systems and tanks in India are of great antiquity, dating from the dawn of the Christian era—some of these ancient works are of great magnitude and their number is large. The older *regimes* in this country planned and carried out these works thus early and on such an extensive scale, doubtless because they realized that they were as necessary for providing water for the consumption of the people as they were for cultivation. Canal and tank water has a deservedly higher reputation than well water in India. It is said that bad water kills more people than famines. The beneficial effects of irrigation works on the health and well-being of the people is inestimable.

Unrest and Crime in the Punjab.

A melanchily feature of the reports of the administration of the Jail Department in the Punjab for the year 1914 was that the number of prisoners rose to 15,288,—the highest number hitherto recorded. "The universal unrest due to the war," says the Inspector-General, "which touched in its stride the population of the Punjab brought into its prisons increasing numbers of the turbulent element both of the usual and also an unusual type." The administration of the Department was fairly satisfactory in face of the unprecedented strain on its resources, but, as the Lieutenant-Governor observes, the standards of administration can only "be kept from slipping backwards by perpetual watchfulness and trained supervision." The duty of watchfulness can be assisted by helpful comments in the press which officials would do well to accept in the spirit in which they are offered. As regards juvenile offenders efforts are being made to remove them from the general prison population, for it is found that out of 1,145 juvenile adults now in prison, 850 are brought under the full treatment and the remainder under the modified Borstal System.

THE SAMSON CASE

Our attention has been called to the fact that in a footnote appended to a letter from Mr. I. J. Samson, published in our issue of Monday last, the 26th July, we said that Mr. Khodabux Griffiths stated in his evidence, in reference to the purchase of 20 Government Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, that these Notes "were purchased for Mr. Samson." By a printer's error the word "not" was omitted and the sentence should have read, "the notes in question were not purchased for Mr. Samson," as the context clearly showed.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN ARMY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The following communique has been issued regarding the pay and allowances, of the Indian Army :—

With the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India the Government of India are pleased to sanction the following scale and increases of pay to all Indian combatants and non-combatants while serving on the Continent of Europe with the Indian Expeditionary Force "A."

1. All public followers of one class shall receive the same scale of pay, and this scale shall be the most favourable scale of pay of their class ordinarily allowed in India. (2). A special field allowance amounting to 25 per cent. of the pay exclusive of the Batta and caloulated to the nearest rupee (8 annas and over being taken as one rupee and anything below 8 annas disregarded) shall be granted to all combatants and non-combatants, Indian ranks and public followers of the Indian Expeditionary Force including the sick and wounded and the prisoners of war.

In the case of combatants the increase will be calculated for corresponding ranks on the infantry scale of pay including the Rs. 50 brevet pay of a Risaldar and Subadar-Major.

In the case of followers it will be calculated on the pay allowed by (1) above. In all other cases it will be calculated on the pay now admissible under the regulations (3). The extra 25 per cent. of pay will not be admissible to followers who were engaged on special rates of pay higher than those ordinarily allowed in India to similar classes except to the extent that the total emoluments of such followers drawing special rates fall below the total emolument of ordinary followers of the same class admissible under Regulations (1) and (2) mentioned above. (4) This concession will commence from the day of landing on the Continent of Europe and cease on the day of embarkation to leave it and will have retrospective effect from the commencement of the war.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR SCHEME.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT OOTY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The question of the Vizagapatam harbour is not yet definitely settled. It is understood however that it is bound to be taken up in hand as soon as finance permits. An informal conference will meet shortly at Ootacamund for the purpose. It will be attended by Mr. A. R. Anderson, Member of the Railway Board and the representatives of the Madras Government, Central Provinces Administration, Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

Experts have already reported on the alternative projects of the outer and inner harbour. It may be hoped that as a result of the forthcoming Conference the Government of India will be enabled to push forward the scheme and submit it to the Secretary of State. The new harbour when ready will give great impetus to the manganese industry and trade of the country governed by the Vizagapatam Raipur Railway.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE FATE OF WARSAW.

ABANDONMENT SAID TO BE IMMINENT.

EVERYTHING MILITARILY USEFUL REMOVED.

NIGHT FIGHTING AT SOUCHEZ.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

TURKISH SHIPS DESTROYED.

After the last few days' desperate fighting on the Narew the enemy is reported to have made advances and crossed the Vistula and correspondents of the London dailies at Petrograd state that in agreement with the Allies, Russia is on the eve of the momentous decision of abandoning the Warsaw strongholds, as the position has become untenable.

The Russians have decided, says the "Daily News", correspondent at Petrograd, not to risk vast numbers upon the unfavourable salient of Warsaw which remains an entirely unfortified and uninhabited position.

A semi-official statement says that Russia will continue skilful manœuvring till she has sufficient shells to take the offensive.

The net result of the fighting on the Carso Plateau has been to extend and straighten the line between Sagrado and Monfalcone.

There was a battle of hand grenades on the night of the 29th near Souchez and Labyrinth. The engagement at Barenkopf is also being continued with great obstinacy.

There have been successful raids by French aeroplanes, which have bombed various German factories petrol sheds and railway sheds.

Russian destroyers have destroyed a coal steamer and 47 sailing ships in the vicinity of the Bosphorus.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the belligerents on the anniversary of the war, advocating an exchange of views, to arrange aspirations so that all shall be contented.

COAL STEAMER AND FORTY-SEVEN SHIPS DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD, July 31.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea have destroyed a coal steamer and forty-seven sailing ships in the vicinity of the Bosphorous.

ABANDONMENT OF WARSAW EXPECTED.

POSITION SAID TO BE UNTENABLE.

FATE OF WARSAW.

RUSSIA'S MOMENTOUS DECISION.

POSITION SAID TO BE UNTENABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 30, 6-0 a.m.

Correspondents in Petrograd confirm the statement of Reuter's Petrograd representative that Russia is on the eve of a momentous decision, if it has not already been taken.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent emphasises that Russia's decision has been reached in agreement with the Allies and says:—The abandonment of the Warsaw strongholds and the Vistula line ensures the retention of the Germans on the Russian front, which is the all-important consideration.

AN UN FAVOURABLE SALIENT.

A Petrograd message to the "Daily News" says that the German artillery has literally been sown on the ground facing the Narew till it has become clear that the position is untenable and the Russians have decided not to risk vast numbers upon the unfavourable salient of Warsaw, which remains an entirely unfortified city.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a message from Petrograd stating that the Germans at an immense cost crossed the Narew at several points.

General Mackensen is struggling to force the Bug with a view to outflanking Brestlilovsk. Hence the Russians must again retire to foil the enemy's plan of cutting them off. The Russians will continue to wear down Germans. When the exhausted enemy occupies the Polish theatre, they will find a practically uninhabited desert.

INSUFFICIENCY OF SHELLS.

The "Daily Mail" message from Petrograd says that it was the advance from the north coupled with the turning of the Blonie defences west of the city, that made it unwise to hold Warsaw any longer. Only the troops in the centre had any distance to move and these have already secured new positions. Their moral and spirit are undiminished.

A semi-official statement published by the War Office compares the position with that of 1812 and says that Russia will continue skilful manœuvring till she has sufficiency of shells to take the offensive.

ENEMY CROSSES THE VISTULA

REPULSED BETWEEN KHMLIE AND PIASKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 31.

A communiqué says:—The enemy advanced guards advancing from the south-west have approached the outer works of the Kovno fortress.

The Russians repulsed the enemy attacks north of Serotzk on the right bank of the Narew.

The enemy on the both banks of the Radomka crossed the Vistula. We are attacking them. Great masses of the enemy between the Vistula and the Bug attacked, but were repulsed between Khmiel and Piaski, but succeeded after stubborn fighting in crossing to the right bank of the Vieprz after capturing the village of Travniki.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ENEMY BETWEEN VIEPRZ AND BUG.

The Russians repulsed all enemy attacks between the Vieprz and the Bug and dislodged the enemy from the two lines of trenches in the region of Sokal, capturing a thousand prisoners and four maxims.

HOLDING OF WARSAW SALIENT.

QUESTION OF MILITARY ADVANTAGES DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 29.

Military experts are earnestly discussing the vexed question of the military advantages and disadvantages of holding the Warsaw salient.

A strong opinion is manifesting itself in favour of adopting a shorter front contemplated by the Russian strategists in 1910.

When the Duma meets on Sunday, the Government will fully explain the new military situation.

A BERLIN "COMMUNIQUE."

WARSAW SITUATION UNCHANGED.

AMSTERDAM, July 30th, 8-35 a.m.

A Berlin communiqué says the general situation in the battle for Warsaw is unchanged, but it claims that General Mackensen has resumed the offensive south-east of Lublin.

RAIDS BY FRENCH AVIATORS.

FACTORIES AND PETROL SHEDS BOMBED.

RAILWAY STATIONS ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 31.

A communiqué says:—No infantry action occurred on our front to-day. Somewhat violent artillery actions occurred at various points on the front.

French aviators on Thursday dropped bombs on the Ypres-Roulers Railway, the German camps in the Longueval district, the German defences on the Brimont Hill near Rheims and the military stations in Argonne and Lorraine.

The aeroplane on Thursday night dropped bombs on the poisonous gas factory at Dornach in Alsace.

RAILWAY STATION BOMBED.

An air squadron on Friday dropped bombs on the station at Freiburg and another squadron of ten machines from Paris dropped forty-four shells on the station at Chauny.

A squadron of forty-five aeroplanes started on Friday morning for the petrol-producing factories at Pechelbronn between Hagenau and Wissemburg. Owing to cloudy sky and frequent fogs only a portion reached the goal. These dropped a hundred and three shells on the Pechelbronn factories and also dropped bombs on the station at Detwiller near Phalsbourg and on the aviation sheds at Phalsbourg. All returned.

BATTLE OF HAND GRENADES

NIGHT FIGHTING NEAR SOUCHEZ AND LABYRINTH

PARIS, July 30.

There was a battle of hand grenades lasting throughout the night near Souchez and Labyrinth. Elsewhere there was cannonading and mine explosions.

The engagement at Barenkopf continued into the night with great obstinacy. A fresh German movement was repulsed.

A communiqué says our curtains of fire inflicted heavy losses.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF HOOGE.

BRITISH TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

LONDON, July 31.

Field-Marshal French reports that the enemy on Friday morning bombarded the British trenches north and south of Hooge and then attacked with flame projectors, chiefly against the trenches we recently captured.

The enemy thus succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches over a front of five hundred yards. Fighting is proceeding.

GERMAN MINE EXPLODED.

FRENCH OCCUPY EXCAVATION.

PARIS, July 31.

A German aviator dropped bombs on Saint Pol, Gravelines. A child was killed.

In Argonne a German mine was exploded at cross-roads. The French, after a sharp struggle, occupied the excavation.

German aviators dropped bombs on Nancy. The damage was very small. One aeroplane was brought down between the lines.

CONDITION OF WARSAW.

EVERYTHING MILITARILY USEFUL REMOVED.

PETROGRAD, July 31st, 2-55 p.m.

The Germans will find Warsaw inhabited mainly by greybeards, women and children, with everything militarily useful removed.

LUBLIN POSITION EVACUATED

RUSSIAN'S RETIRE TO PREPARED POSITIONS.

PETROGRAD, August 1.

The communiqué admits the evacuation of Lublin and of the railway between the stations of Nova Alexandria and Reiovetz.

The communiqué says the troops between the Vistula and the Bug were ordered, on Thursday night, to retire to prepared positions in the rear, which they did successfully and unmolested.

FIGHTING ON CARSO PLATEAU.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO ARREST ITALIAN ADVANCE,

MORE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, July 31.

A communiqué states that minor actions have taken place in the Tyrol and Trentino and on the Cadore and the Carso plateau.

The enemy on the Carso after the defeat on the 28th confined their efforts to opposing our advance, but failed to arrest it.

We stormed more trenches under heavy artillery and rifle fire.

The enemy patrols on Thursday night tried to set fire to the Cappuccio Wood, where we were strongly entrenched, but the watchfulness of our guards foiled their attempt. We captured 124 prisoners, 638 rifles and other war material yesterday.

ATTEMPTED RECAPTURE OF PELAGOSA.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK

ROME, July 30.

A communiqué says two Austrian cruisers and six destroyers endeavoured to recapture the Island of Pelagosa. They bombarded the island and then put a force of bluejackets ashore under the cover of warships' guns. The landing was defeated and the survivors had to swim back to their ships. The Italians had only two wounded.

ITALIAN LINE STRENGTHENED.

EFFECT OF THE FIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 31.

The net result of the fighting on the Carso plateau has been to extend and straighten the Italian line which hitherto has been semi-circular, between Sagrado and Monfalcone. It now runs direct North and South, representing the conquest of the rugged, hilly and formidably fortified ground of at least five miles North and South and three miles East.

The Italian guns are now bombarding various forts with effective cross-fire.

The Austrian headquarters at Gorisia were hit by shells while the generals were dining.

Telegrams from Laibach, received in Geneva, state that the Austrians who failed in the attack on the Italians on the Carso plateau on July 28 numbered 170,000, including thirty thousand Bavarians.

SCOTTISH WHISKY SUPPLY TO BE CURTAILED,

PRIOR NEED OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 31.

The Scottish distillers, owing to the Government requirements of industrial alcohol in connection with the manufacture of high explosives, announce the curtailment of the supply of whisky to the public.

ADDRESSES TO MUNITIONS WORKERS

"MEN MOST SERIOUS AND SYMPATHETIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 31.

Members of the House of Commons are busy addressing meetings of workmen in munitions centres. One official described the results as really wonderful, the men being most serious and sympathetic.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD

RUMOUR OF RESIGNATION PROVES FALSE

LONDON, July 30.

The "Daily News" announced yesterday that it was rumoured that Sir Percy Girouard had left the Munitions Department. This report was based on a misunderstanding.

Sir Percy Girouard has a special department and owing to lack of accomodation is no longer at the Munitions offices, but his services are fully at the disposal of the Government.

THE POPE'S CRY FOR PEACE.

A LETTER TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 31.

The Pope's official newspaper, "Osservatore Romano," contains a letter to the belligerents, to-day, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

It fervently appeals for the cessation of the war, and urges the belligerents to put away the mutual desire for destruction and the idea that the conflict cannot be accommodated without armed violence.

It emphasises that nations do not die humiliated and oppressed but prepare to retaliate, transmitting hatred and revenge from generation to generation.

The letter says:—

"Why not initiate a direct or indirect exchange of views, trying, if possible, to arrange aspirations so that all shall be contented. This is a cry for peace. We invite all friends of peace to unite with us to terminate the war and re-establish an empire of right, resolving henceforth to solve differences not by the sword, but by equity and justice. We impart the Apostolic benediction also to those not yet belonging to the Roman Church"

SIR E. GREY'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

ALLIES NEVER MORE DETERMINED.

NEW, YORK, July 31.

Sir Edward Grey has sent the following anniversary message to the American press.

"The reasons which led Britain to declare war, and the ideals for which we are fighting have been frequently set forth and are fully understood in America. I am quite contented to leave the rights and wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people. The entire Empire, with the gallant Allies, were never more determined than they are to-day to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion resulting in an honourable and enduring peace based on liberty and not on a burdensome militarism."

GERMAN AGITATORS IN AMERICA

STRINGENT PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN

NEW YORK, July 30.

In consequence of the activity of German agitators stringent precautions have been taken to guard prominent personages and munitions works, and supervise the sale of explosives.

Armed guards patrol the grounds of Whitehouse day and night.

LEYLAND LINER TORPEDOED.

SHELL KILLS SIX OF THE CREW.

LONDON, July 31.

A submarine shelled the Leyland liner Iberian, killing five of the crew. The Iberian was afterwards torpedoed and sunk.

Sixty-three of the crew took to boats and were on the water for several hours. Two died on the board the steamer which rescued them.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The surgeon of the Iberian says a shell passed over the bridge without warning, killing six men.

The crew rowed for six hours in boats before they were rescued. Two of the eight wounded have since died, including an American.

REBELLION IN HAYTI.

AMERICAN NAVAL MEN LANDED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The battleship Connecticut leaves Philadelphia to-day for Port-au-Prince where four hundred American naval men have been landed, two of whom have been killed in a rebel attack on the city.

DUTCH DEFENCES.

BILL FOR EXTENSION OF LANDSTURM AND NAVAL CREDIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

THE HAGUE, July 30.

The First Chamber has unanimously passed the Bill for the extension of the Landsturm, and the extraordinary naval credit of ninety million florins.

AUSTRALIA'S AID TO WOUNDED.

STIRRING DEMONSTRATION.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

SYDNEY, July 31.

The Australian Day of collection in New South Wales in aid of the wounded was a brilliant success. There was a stirring demonstration of loyalty and patriotism throughout the State, particularly in Sydney where business was abandoned for the day and buildings, passing vehicles and trams showered money on street-collectors.

Innumerable articles were auctioned and reauctioned, often fetching fabulous sums.

The public was wholeheartedly enthusiastic and the streets of Sydney were thronged with bands playing patriotic airs. Crowds fervently sang the National Anthem. Carriages containing the wounded from the Dardanelles evoked tremendous enthusiasm.

The total collection at ten in the evening had reached three hundred and thirty thousand pounds including twenty-eight thousand from street-collections.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

A message from the King wishing success to the undertaking increased the enthusiasm.

Similar scenes occurred in Adelaide where street pageants were held.

The dominating note was the realization of the situation with which the nation is faced, the confidence as to the ultimate issue and the acceptance of the responsibility of providing for those fighting the Empire's battles in Europe.

WAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 31.

All indications point to the war anniversary celebrations throughout the Empire being a striking manifestation of our determination to continue the war to a victorious issue. There will be hardly a town or a village in the United Kingdom without its meeting.

Members of Parliament, Lord Lieutenants, Mayors and other prominent persons are whole-heartedly co-operating with the county and urban councils. In many cases soldiers in camp will take part in the demonstrations, which will be largely religious.

Besides the demonstration in London Opera House, every London borough has arranged meetings.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

NON-ADMISSION TO OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

LONDON, July 29.

Lord Islington received yesterday an informal deputation representing the Indian students who presented a memorial to Mr. Chamberlain on the question of the present non-admission of Indian students to the Officers' Training Corps.

SPLENDID GIFT BY BRITON'S OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

MR. BALFOUR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. Balfour acknowledging a cheque for £35,000 from the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas says that the money will equip the Navy with a squadron of ten seaplanes of the latest type which will be named "Briton Overseas."

Lord Aldenham states in a letter to the Press that a hundred and five branches of the League have been established.

CANADIAN MECHANICS ARRIVE AT PLYMOUTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 31.

A number of mechanics collected in Canada by Mr. Barnes, M.P., have arrived at Plymouth and been despatched to munitions centres.

RETURNS OF LAST WEEK'S PIRACY

LONDON, July 30.

The Admiralty has issued a statement that during the week ending July 28 three British steamers and seventeen fishing craft were sunk.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST SERVIA.

AN ATHENS FORECAST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The "Pioneer's" London cable dated 29th July, states:—

Athens correspondents foretell that an offensive on the Serbian front will be the enemy's next move and will probably begin in August with the object of helping Turkey.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON CAMPAIGN IN POLAND.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 30th July:—

Mr. Lloyd George in a speech to a coal organisation, urging greater efforts, said:—"Events in Poland means larger share than ever of the burden the struggle will cast upon Britain's shoulders. Victory means life for our country; it means the fate of freedom for ages to come; there is no price within our power too great to pay; the time has come for every man and woman who can to help their country."

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

DOING GOOD WORK AT THE FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

It is notified that the Bengal Ambulance Corps is at present at Mara, one hundred miles up the Tigris. This place is very likely to be the base of the Corps at least for some time to come. The health of the men is reported to be very good, only a few cases of ephemeral fever and slight dysentry, all of which quickly recovered, being reported. The men are in high spirits and doing good work.

It has been suggested by the Commandant that the gift of a small motor launch will immensely add to the usefulness of the Bengal Ambulance Corps. If the idea is carried out the motor launch will be carried on board one of the Government transports in the same way as the other motor launches have been carried to the Shat-el-Arab.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT CAKES FROM FRANCE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, July 31.

Information has been received from the Secretary of State for India that the restrictions on export of groundnut cakes from France to the United Kingdom have been withdrawn.

TRIAL OF A LAHORE MILL-OWNER.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, July 31.

The "Bulletin" reports the case, in which Shaikh Asmatullah stands charged under section 353, I.P.C., with obstructing Mr. Newland, Superintendent of the Lahore Fire Brigade, while he was putting out a fire in the mill owned by the accused. The Assistant Commissioner, in whose court the case is being tried, recorded the defence evidence to-day.

It is alleged that the firemen were playing a stream of water right into the cotton. The accused wanted water to be sprayed on the cotton as it would avert damage. The Superintendent pushed the accused with force, while the latter held a nosel of hose in hand with the intention of showing how he desired the firemen to work. One witness deposed that the Superintendent was generally violent in his behaviour.

The case was adjourned.

CHARGE OF ROBBING A NEPAL PRINCE

PRIVATE SECRETARY ON TRIAL.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

Mr. Ross, Joint-Magistrate of Allahabad, concluded the hearing of the case against Rama Bhat, formerly Private Secretary to Prince Norendra Bikram Sha of Nepal, who was charged with the theft of pearls and other valuable belonging to his master, worth about Rs. 50,000, while the Prince was a visitor at the Grand Hotel, Allahabad. The Commission, sent for the examination of various witnesses in Madras and Bombay Presidencies, examined the witnesses, some of whom identified the pronotes given by them to the accused. The accused offered to examine no witnesses and the Magistrate reserved judgment.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, July 30.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held on the 28th instant, the report on the working of the Committee for last year was adopted. The question of the final nomination the office of the President of the ensuing Congress at Bombay was put off to some future day. The office-bearers were then elected. An executive of twenty members was also elected by ballot.

The Governor-in-Council desires that at places where special Divine services are held on the 4th of August the anniversary of the war, facilities should be afforded to the Government servants to attend them either by temporary closure of offices or by grant of leave of absence if necessary. Heads of Departments are to issue necessary instructions to officers serving serving under them. It is not intended that the day should be declared a public holiday. Facilities to individuals will suffice.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 31st July:—

The Austro-German offensive have made marked progress, the enemy having crossed the Vistula below Warsaw and also cut the cholm-Lublin Railway. Press reports from Petrograd say that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Warsaw and fall back on the main defensive line farther east.

No important change on the Baltic Province is reported and on the Narew, but the Russian communiqué says the enemy crossed to the right bank of the Vistula at the junction of the Radomka river north of Ivangorod and to the south the mouth of Piliteze. The Russians are attacking the enemy's detachments which crossed and their heavy artillery have destroyed the enemy's brigade at Kobylniteza, 12 miles north-east of Ivonogrod.

A German communiqué says that the A Russian communique says that between the Vistulla and the Bug large enemy forces was crossed on Wednesday morning, attacked and that at Khmiel Paiski respectively 14 miles south-south-east and 17 miles south-east of Lublin. The enemy were repulsed with heavy losses but succeeded in advancing along the left bank of the Vieprez, capturing Travnike where the railway crosses the Viprez and subsequently advanced beyond Travniki and crossed the right bank.

GENERAL MACKENSEN'S TACTICS.

A German communiqué says that the allied troops under General Mackensen again assuming the offensive broke through the Russian positions west of Viprez and reached the line of Piski Biscupice and the railway east therefrom, Biscupice being near Travniki. This success, the Germans say, together with the advance of the Austro-German routes east of the Vistula and the Prussian Guards to Krupo north-east of Krasnostav and seven miles south of the railway, and of the other German troops to the district of Voislavitza has shaken the Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug, and on Friday morning the Russians evacuted positions on the entire line and are now only residing north of Grubieshov.

Sir John French reports that on the 15th the enemy began a bombardment of British trenches, north and south of Hooge and followed by an attack with flame projectors, thus succeeding in penetrating our first line trenches on front about 500 yards. Fighting is still in progress.

The French report great activity with the aircrafts. A French air squadron bombarded the station of Freiburg east of the Rhine; 10 aeroplanes dropped 40 shells on the Chaunt station and 45 aeroplanes dropped shells on the district north of Strassburg.

The Italian report capture of more trenches on the Carso Plateau.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

VISIT BY H. H. THE YUVARAJA OF MYSORE.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, July 31.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, who has been staying here for some days past, visited the Seva Sadan yesterday evening where he was received by Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Kantikar, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Mr. Devadhar and many others. About 150 ladies had already assembled in the hall to welcome his Highness, who on arrival was shown over twenty different classes with an aggregate attendance of over two hundred married in the City.

Mr. Devadhar having thanked his Highness on behalf of the Council of the Seva Sadan, the Maharaja expressed himself greatly pleased with the excellent work that is being done by the Seva Sadan and the spirit of social service which actuates the workers. He was then taken over to the Seva Sadna Nurses' Home in another locality in the City and thence to the Sasson General Hospital, where the nurses were receiving their practical lesson in medical instruction.

HINDU PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

GIVEN FULL OPPORTUNITY TO PERFORM RELIGIOUS DUTIES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, July 30.

It is notified for information that intimation has been received from the Foreign Office that the Hindu prisoners of war in Germany are given full opportunity to perform their religious duties in every respect.

LAND SLIPS ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Owing to the heavy rain last night and this morning there have been several landslips on the Kalka-Simla Railway between Konah and Kathlight, which has necessitated transhipments of passengers and mails. The trains are not keeping to timing and the delivery of mails are being delayed in consequence.

Mr. Hannay, District and Session Judge, Vizagapatan is retiring from service at the end of this year. He completes his pensionable service on 31st December next.

The poll-tax levied on non-Brahman pilgrims entering the temples of Vizianagram Samasthanam, has been, after much agitation, abolished.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA.

SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN 1913.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The annual Sanitary Report of the Government of India for 1913, just published, gives some interesting figures relating to public health in India. The first two sections are devoted to the Army, both European and Indian. The average strength of the European troops was 70,755 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

There were 231 deaths as compared with 328 in 1912 and 354 in 1911. This is much the lowest number of deaths on record and represents a ratio of 3.26 per 1,000 of strength as compared with 4.62 in the previous year. The chief diseases that had a lessened mortality rate were enteric fever, malaria, liver abscess and dysentary. It may be stated that the death-rate in 1913 was as low as that of the whole army at Home and abroad, and it is not too much to expect that it may gradually approximate that of the troops in the United Kingdom.

SATISFACTORY HEALTH OF INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and other stations outside India, was 131,512 as compared with 132,232 in 1912. Their health was very satisfactory, the admission and death-rates having been the lowest on record.

The total admission for 1913 were 69,928 as compared with 72,401 in 1912, representing ratios of 531.7 and 547.5 per thousand of strength, respectively.

RISE IN BIRTH-RATE.

As regards the general population the birth-rate for British India as a whole rose from 38.95 in 1912 to 39.37 per mille, which is just 1 per mille above the mean ratio of the preceeding quinquennium.

Once again the Central Provinces recorded the highest birthrate, 49.26 per mille, followed by the United Provinces 47.67, the Punjab 45.4 and Bihar and Orissa 42.10. All the other major provinces had a birth-rate below 40 per mille. Lower Burma with a birth rate of 31.74 per mille and Madras 32.2 per mille, record the lowest rates.

DECLINE IN DEATH-RATE.

The death-rate fell from 29.71 in 1912 to 28.72 per mille in the year under report. The mean death-rate of the previous five years was 32.77. The death-rate for 1913 is the lowest recorded since 1898, when a rate of 27.13 was returned.

Everywhere (excepting Coorg) did the birth-rate exceed the death-rate. The natural increase of population was most marked in the Central Provinces, where the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 18.98 per mille. The excess of births over deaths was least marked in Bengal, where the difference was only 4.37 per mille.

The death-rate in seven of the eleven major provinces of British India was lower than in 1912. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and north-west Frontier Province reported enhanced rates as compared with the preceeding year. In the two latter the increase was not very considerable, but the United Provinces reported a death rate of 34.84 per mille, as compared with 29.91 in 1912 and the Punjab rate increased from 26.63 to 30.19. The most noteworthy fall in the death-rate was evidenced in the Central Provinces where the rate was 30.28 per mille, as against 42.34 in 1912.

NOTEWORTHY FALL IN BOMBAY.

The fall in the Bombay death-rate from 34.88 per mille in 1912 to 26.63 in the year under report is also most noteworthy.

The pride of place as regards death-rate goes to Madras, where a rate of 21.4 per mille is evidence of a remarkably healthy year. The North-West Frontier Province, which in 1912 had the lowest death-rate—23.39 per mille—occupied the third place in 1913 with a rate of 24.65, Lower Burma coming second with 23.58.

HEALTH IN JAILS.

In the years of scarcity the prison population generally increases. In 1913 every province of India showed an increase in the average daily number of prisoners with the single exception of the United Provinces. The average prison population fell in 1912 to 92,626. This was, as explained last year, partly due to the release of convicts and civil prisoners on the occasion of the Imperial Delhi Durbar in November 1911. In 1913 the population rose to 96,745, a figure which is 1,953 in excess of the average for the decennium 1903-1912.

In last year's report the marked improvement in the health condition of the Indian jails was commented on. The improvement is still maintained, for though the rate of admission to hospital (for all causes) rose from 535.6 per mille in 1912 to 540.2 in the year under report, the death-rate declined from 16.74 per mille in 1912 to 15.52 in 1913 (average of preceding decennium 19.55).

The rate of mortality is the lowest ever recorded for Indian jails.

The last two sections of the Report are devoted to the Medical institutions and Sanitary works. The hospital attendance rose to thirty millions or more than a million in excess of the figures for 1912.

CONSTITUTION OF BEHAR HIGH COURT

EFFECT ON CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The strength of the Bihar High Court having already been settled, the question of the permanent strength of the Calcutta High Court has already been deferred to the Secretary of State and an early reply is expected, as at present constituted the Calcutta High Court has a complement of fifteen permanent and four temporary additional Judges.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The question of dealing with the growing evil of adulteration of food and drugs, which has been under consideration of the Government of India for the past few years, has been considerably advanced and definite proposals will be formulated by the end of the Simla season. This was raised at the first All-India Sanitary Conference held at Bombay in 1911, when a reply was given to a question from the President as to the adequacy of existing Municipal legislation on the subject of adulteration of food and drugs and as to the desirability of its extension. The general opinion was that the question of the adulteration of food was an urgent one and that existing powers were generally inadequate.

Major Ross considered that the Madras City Act was quite sufficient if enforced and Major Robertson said that the Draft Bill before the United Provinces Council would meet the requirements. It was thought that no active steps could be taken till the proper standards had been worked out and fixed.

The Members of the Conference also thought that the question of the adulteration of drugs should be investigated in regard to the form which the legislation should take if found necessary.

AN ALL INDIA ACT.

Surgeon-General Bannerman considered that an All-India Act might be preferable, provided elasticity was permitted to Local Governments to adapt it to local conditions. In any case standards should be worked out by the Government officers and not local bodies. The existing staff of laboratories should not, however, be utilised for the purpose, but provisions would, of course, have to be made for a body of competent analysts. The Government of India subsequently consulted Local Government and Administrations and their replies have now been received.

The reply of the Government of Bihar and Orissa is now being awaited. It is understood that all the local Governments favour dealing with this evil, but opinions are by no means unanimous in favour of an All-Indian Act. It may be safely anticipated that the Government of India will proceed to the consideration of the question and before long submit their proposals to the Secretary of State.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

LT.-COL. MULVANY'S SUGGESTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

An interesting lecture was given this evening by Lt.-Col. Mulvany, I.M.S., on "Prisoner's aid," in the course of which he said that 25 per cent. of those released from jail would sooner or later return under fresh convictions. The main object, the lecturer said, in wishing to assist the released prisoners was to reduce the criminal's back-wash and to diminish the number of habitual, criminals. The volume of crime was closely connected wth the defects in the social system. Efforts to reclaim criminals were as much a duty as a charity.

Col. Mulvany suggested several practical methods of reclaiming prisoners, the principal being to ascertaining the prisoner's means and capabilities at the time of release, to provide him with work, to take timely steps to return them to their friends, to provide a home for the unfit, to furnish assistance to the families of the destitute when in prison and to give general help of all kinds. To carry out this programme he suggested the employment of paid agents and voluntary personal help should always be forthcoming. In conclusion, the lecturer said efforts should not be confined to discharged prisoners only, but also to the reclamation of criminals and the prevention of crime.

TRIAL OF A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

SENTENCED MODIFIED IN APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHBAD, July 31.

Sir Elliot Colvin K.C.S.I., has given his decision in the appeal of Dr. Balwant Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Ajmere Central jail, who had been convicted of attempting to influence a public servant and sentenced by the Magistrate at Ajmere to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

It was alleged that the appellant wrote a letter to a police inspector during the investigation of a case against the Rao Saheb of Deolia, with the intention of influencing him. The Chief Commissioner held that the offence was a serious one and the appellant had brought himself within the purview of the law foolishly and recklessly, but having regard to his antecedents and character, ordered in lieu of imprisonment a fine of Rs. 100 and allowed the appeal to that extent.

"AMRITADHARA."

ALLEGED INFRINGMENT OF TRADE MARK.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, July 31.

To-day, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Pundit Thakur Dutt is prosecuting another local tradesman for alleged infringement of trade mark. The complainant is proprietor of a medicine "Amritadhara" and the defendant is accused of selling his own "Amritadhara" when asked for the original preparation. The Sub-Judge has recorded evidence and adjourned the case till 8th October.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 31.

At the hearing before Special Commissioners trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Mr. Raghunath Shahai, counsel for Bhai Parmanand, argued that of all the accused in the present case Bhai Parmanand was the only one against whom no overt act was even alleged, while there was no direct evidence to prove his connection with the conspiracy. Counsel pointed out inconsistencies in the evidence against the accused and said Bhai Parmanand did not attend any meeting of the conspirators anywhere in India. Mulla Singh's identification of accused was not fair, a hint having been possibly thrown out to the approver by some one on the spot. There was no evidence that any other conspirator saw Parmanand and all individual acts of the latter, in the opinion of the counsel, were capable of innocent interpretation.

Mr. Sahai also asked the Commissioners to eliminate certain statements with regard to the deposition of Inspector Nawab Din, who searched Bhai Parmanand's house in 1909, when a bomb manual and other papers were discovered. All the proceedings taken against the accused in the year 1909 and connected papers were, he urged, inadmissible. There was nothing on record to show that the accused had done any act from 1909 to 1913, which could be called objectionable and though the manual was a dangerous compilation, still it was a fact that the accused took no steps to publish it. The book was found in an open box in the house which had been just vacated by Ajit Singh and his brothers. There was no evidence against Bhai Parmanand to connect him either with the "Ghadar" party or "Yugantar" Ashram in America.

THE "HISTORY OF INDIA."

Passing on to the accused's book "History of India," counsel pointed out that this was the first time when a prosecution had been launched after the forfeiture for a book, which had been proscribed. The work had nothing to do with the present conspiracy, but was the result of the author's life-long labours, being the third attempt of the Bhai in this connection. At the same time he had made the latter undertake full responsibility for the work.

Counsel read out passages to which exception was taken by the Government Advocate and tried to show that either these passages embodied historic truths or had no bearing on the existing situation in India, producing no objectionable effect on the mind of the reader, if the book were read as a whole.

With reference to the Bhai's repeated appeals to the people for unity, it did not, submitted the counsel, necessarily mean union against the British Government, but would mean mutual co-operation to effect the many reforms which could not be effected if the English left India. He further urged that abstracted passages gave a one-sided idea of the contents of the book and mentioned other passages, which he claimed, painted a different side of the picture. What Parmanand was attacking was a despotic form of Government, which the English Government was not and which previous Indian Governments were. It was also brought to the notice of the Commissioners by the counsel for the defence that some of the passages in the history which had been objected to were almost literal translations from other historic works, including those by Englishmen.

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE'S REPLY.

The Government Advocate replied at length and said that the fact was that Parmanand was the man who hatched schemes harbouring revolution and associated with practical men to achieve his object. Even Hardyal might have imbibed his ideas from Parmanand. The "History of India" was his overt act in furtherence of the conspiracy. The "History" represeated the British Governments as a Foreign Government and made an attempt to enlist popular sympathy for efforts to get rid of that Government. The Government Advocate would not limit himself to an extract or a paragraph here and there. It was the tenor of the whole to which he took exception.

Again, criticising the individual officers of Government, one could adopt the manner that might bring Government itself into hatred or contempt. He admitted that certain facts had been borrowed from others, but the treatment was the writer's own and this was seriously objectionable.

Referring to the patient hearing which the Commissioners had given to counsel on both sides, the Government Advocate thanked them for their courtesy, and the President reciprocated the appreciation on behalf of himself and his colleagues.

This finished the hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case which the Special Commissioners began to hear on 26th April, 1915, and which has lasted till to-day, with an interval of a fortnight in June and a few days break for trial of three other cases, in which judgment has been already pronounced. The Commissioners will it is expected take about five or six weeks to write out their judgments in this important case.

FIVE DEATHS FROM HEAT STROKE.

FATALITIES IN LAHORE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, July 31.

The "Bulletin" says:—Five deaths have been reported from heat-stroke. One halwai is said to have died on the Railway Road. A Muhamadan boy, who was observing *Ramjan*, was refused water by his mother and died. A clerk coming from the office in the afternoon fell dead in the street. A man coming from the river about 3 p.m. died near the Municipal reservoir in the city and it is also reported that a European soldier riding near Taksali Gate fell from his horse and died.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at Barnes Court, Simla East on Saturday the 25th September next at 11 a.m.

THAW DECLARED SANE.

NINE YEAR FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

As has already been reported by Reuter Mr. Harry Thaw has been declared sane by the jury in the New York State Supreme Court, before which a sanity test was brought in order to secure the discharge of Thaw from the Matteawan Lunatic Asylum.

Harry K. Thaw killed Stanford White on the "roof" of Madison-square Garden, New York, on June 25, 1906. The latest trial, says the "Daily Mail" was the tenth in nine years. Canada, New York, and New Hampshire have all been the scenes of successive and kaleidoscopic proceedings aimed either at securing his conviction for murder, establishing his insanity, proving his sanity, or enforcing his right to liberty.

The proceedings in the New York State Supreme Court, a so-called "sanity test," were brought for the purpose of securing Thaw's release from Matteawan Insane Asylum, where Thaw was reincarcerated after his escape from custody a year ago. His millionaire mother, who has spent £200,000 trying to free her son, was at his side, and, as on the other occasions, some of the most expensive legal counsel in the country were engaged. Two "federal experts" testified that they found Thaw "sane" during the New Hampshire extradition proceedings following his escape from Matteawan.

SANE AND RATIONAL.

On one of the latest days Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, Superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane at Manchester said:—

"We found him perfectly sane and rational. He seemed to have been a spoiled child," said the witness. "Like some children of the rich, he was brought up without discipline, given his own way too much and lacked occupation—circumstances that lead to failure."

He did not find, he said, that Thaw was morally perverted.

General Streeter, giving his opinion as a lay member of a legal commission, said that Thaw acted in a perfectly, normal way, both while he was being examined and at a social occasion arranged to test his "social reaction." Thaw, he said, had expressed regret.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, for whom State process servers searched vainly for more than a fortnight, was found at a camp in the heart of the North Woods, near Upper Chateaugay Lake. She was close to a nervous breakdown, brought on by overwork and the fear that Harry K. Thaw might be liberated as a result of the proceedings. Mrs. Thaw, it is said, is firmly convinced that if her husband is freed he will seek vengeance upon her. Her terror is real. With regard to testifying in New York, Mrs. Thaw then said she would take the stand if called, but hoped she would not be required to do so, as her nerves are not fit to withstand the ordeal.

Deputy Attorney-General Cook wanted Mrs. Thaw to repeat to the jury the evidence she gave in the habeas corpus proceedings in White Plains in 1906, when she told of visiting Thaw at Matteawan and quoted him as saying, "When I get out of this place I suppose I shall have to kill you."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, with their staff, will attend Divine Service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday August 4th.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon are giving a Garden Party at Ganeshkhind on the afternoon of Monday the 30th August (weather permitting).

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—Mr. Simcox, Mr. Ghosal, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. Alcock, Colonel Jennings, I.M.S., Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Anstey, Mr. Kirke Smith, Mr. Brooke and Miss Benson, M.D.

Lord Pentland and party who were on tour, arrived in Madras on Sunday evening. At the Central station platform a large party, including the President of the Corporation and the Maharaja of Bobbili, were present to receive his Excellency. His Excellency talked with the gentlemen present and then the party motored to Government House.

At the Allahabad High Court Vakils' Association Rooms, the Chief Justice unveiled a portrait of the late Dr. Satish Chunder Banerjee and in doing so, his lordship paid a high tribute to the deceased.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, Member of the Railway Board, who went to Madras on an official tour, visited the M. and S. M. Railway office and the Perambur workshops and left for Negapatam on Saturday evening. After visiting the Negapatam railway workshops, it is understood, he will proceed to Erode, Bangalore and Ootacamund and will pass through Madras on his way back to Simla, visiting also Secunderabad and Calcutta.

SONS OF THE LATE AMIR AYUB KHAN.

REINTERNMENT OF SONS AFTER ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, July 31.

Sirdar M. D. Akram and Sirdar M. D. Azam, sons of the late Amir Ayub Khan, who recently attempted to escape from British India, but were brought back from Attock Bridge to Lahore, where the father and sons had long been political prisoners, have now been ordered to be kept at Ootacamand with their body-servant Ghulam Mahamed, who shared in their recent escape. Abdul Hakim Khan, Mir Afzal Khan Zairam Khan, and other Afghan refugees are being sent to Rangoon. Ghiasuddin, son of Jahandad Khan, a Wilsai Pathan, with four others, have been sent to Jubbulpore.

NEW POST OF CONTROLLER OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS, BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

"Ditcher" writing in "Capital" says that Mr. R. L. Roy, barrister-at-law, will be appointed Controller of Public Prosecutions in Bengal, whose first object will be to put a check on dacoity. He will be a whole time man on a salary of Rs. 3,000.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST PAREL SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of of the Corporation you say that my proposition for adoption of the Committee's report on the Parel Road Schemes of the Improvement Trust was carried by a large majority. I enclose for your information a list of Councillors, who voted against the Trust schemes:—

Mr. Gamadia	Mr. Wachha
Dr. Sukhia	Mr. J. B. Petit
Mr. Dharamsey	Dr. Gaya
Sir Ibrahim	Mr. Sherif Devji
Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy	Mr. Kayani
Dr. Maisary	Mr. Husen A. Lalji
Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas	Mr. Chunilal Mehta
Mr. Nanavati	Mr. Navalkar
Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husen A. Peerbhoy	Dr. Master
Dr. Jehangir	Sir Bhalchandra
Mr. Mantri	Mr. Saleybhoy Barodawalla
Mr. Baptista	Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejibhoy
Mr. Manaji Raghuji	Dr. Batliwalla
Mr. Rahimoobhai Currimbhai	Sir Fazalbhoy
Dr. Javley	Sir Dinshah
Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy	Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad

From this list you will observe that the number of such Councillors was 32 while 12 were in favour. The President declared the number of the former to be 28 but I have supplied you with a complete list not with the intention of pointing out a mistake in the counting but for a different purpose. Twenty-nine out of the 32 are representatives of the ratepayers. At the time of voting there were 30 representatives of the ratepayers present 29 of whom voted against the Trust schemes while only one voted with the Hon'ble Mr. Orr. Can solid unanimity go further?

I am confident that no one, not even the Hon'ble Mr. Orr will venture to deny in the face of the above fact that there is a strong and unanimous feeling amongst the citizens of Bombay against the present policy of roads adopted by the majority of the Trust under his guidance and advice. In face of this unanimous feeling the question naturally arises whether the Bombay Government, happily now under the sympathetic and open-minded Governor like Lord Willingdon in whom the final decision rests under the Act, will ride rough-shod through it in favour of what really amounts to the views of one official however eminent he may be in their estimation.

In view of the fact that I was called upon to reply at 5 p.m. with a time limit of half an hour against nearly 2½ hours taken by Mr. Orr I had to content myself by offering to meet the Chairman of the Trust face to face in the presence of the member of Government in charge of the Department and I am confident if such an interview is allowed to prove beyond a doubt that the attitude which the citizens have practically unanimously adopted is in the best interests of the city and will conduce in the words of Mr. Orr "to the greatest good of the largest number" I do not therefore propose on the present occasion to trouble you with a detailed reply.

There are however one or two points to which I cannot help inviting the attention of the public and of the authorities and I have therefore to solicit the hospitality of your columns. Since the outbreak of the war, Parliament has laid down that controversial matters shall not be brought forward during the present crisis. The matter is carried to such an extent that the British Empire is now governed by a coalition ministry. His Excellency the Viceroy has appealed to the members of his Council and through them to the whole of the Indian public that during the time the Empire is involved in a stupendous struggle, controversial subjects must be avoided. All the heads of the Provincial administrations including our popular Governor have echoed the same sentiments. Each one of the leading men in public life amongst the Indians have loyally conformed to this appeal. Promoters of all political and other public gatherings have studiously avoided exciting the feelings and sentiments of the people at this time. May I enquire whether this appeal of the highest authorities in the realm is to apply to the Indian public only? Is it not also binding upon the officials? It is not the bounden duty of every official to act religiously upon the policy laid down? May I enquire whether Mr. Orr is conforming to this policy? If any thing is likely to excite the strongest feelings amongst the people of the second city of the Empire it is the stubborn persistency of one official against the unanimous views of the whole Indian public unequivocally expressed through all their representatives. It is for this purpose that I have supplied you with a complete list of the Councillors. If it is contended as it has been some time contended before, that these representatives of the people elected by them at open and contested elections do not really represent the views of the people, if it is further contended that the Indian press which has unanimously condemned the schemes, does not know its business and is not in touch with the real sentiments of the people we are quite ready and willing to hold a public meeting of the citizens and to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt how keen and how strong, the feelings of the people really are. We are hesitating to do this in view of the present circumstances and in difference to the appeal made by the highest authorities to our sense of patriotism. Is it under the circumstances in any way unreasonable to claim that we are entitled to get the assurance that our deep rooted convictions in favour of the best sanitary interests of the people whom we represent and whose full confidence we enjoy on this subject shall not be set aside without a full and impartial consideration by means of an enquiry at which we shall have ample opportunity of being heard.

This letter has become much longer than I anticipated I am therefore obliged to deal briefly with the second point I wish to make. During recent times every one high and low is preaching economy. I presume these appeals are meant not only for individuals but also for public bodies. I will leave Government and the public to judge whether at a time like the present the Trust should be allowed to embark upon such ambitious scheme involving an actual loss of nearly a crore of rupees for a work which is opposed by the entire Indian public and which in the opinion of its staunchest advocates is not necessary for some years to come. I think heavy expenditure by public bodies can only be justified at present on works for the direct sanitary welfare of the people and it is needless to add that we are pressing for expenditure only in such a direction. Mr. Orr is presumably of opinion that the appeals for avoiding controversial subjects and of exercising economy do not apply to him or to his majority on the Board of the Trust.—Yours, etc.

J. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,

July 31.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

Photo by Central News.

A charge by the Royal Naval Division. An officer is seen leading his men.

Photo by Central News.

One of the British batteries at work.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN MADRAS.

A SLIGHT FALL-OFF IN NUMBER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The report on the working of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1913 during 1914-15 shows that there were at the close of the year 406 working companies; 360 limited companies limited by shares, and the rest by guarantee, as against 472 working companies, 352 limited by shares and 47 by guarantee at last year's close. Of the various classes of companies started in the year under review, where there is the greatest fall as compared with 1913-14, is at Nidhis, there being registered but one last year as against eighteen in the previous year. This is due among other causes to the apprehensiveness of heaviness of fees leviable and penalties prescribed under the new Act.

The Registrar welcomed this as they retard promoting mushroom companies, but the question whether relaxing the difficulties of registering Nidhis is necessary, is under consideration. Another feature of the companies is that the majority of the larger of them is situated at Madras.

RIDING ACCIDENT TO A MILITARY OFFICER.

HORSE FALLS DOWN ON A BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Major Speke, Officer Commanding, 2/5 Somerset Light Infantry, was riding home on Friday evening at Rangoon, when horse fell down on a bridge and he was knocked over the animal. Fortunately he was not seriously injured.

FLOODS IN CACHAR.

COUNTRY RESUMES NATURAL APPEARANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Silchar correspondent of the "Statesman" writes that the flood is now a thing of the past and that the country has resumed a natural appearance. The buildings show signs of wetting four feet from the ground, which is ten feet above the present water-level. In some of the hill gorges water rose forty feet. The story of the flood is worth telling for several reasons,—It was the biggest flood on record in Cachar. It illustrated the emergencies which bring out the mettle of British officials in India and of others who help them. It proved the vital importance of steamer communications, which for some days during the interruption of railways saved the mails and supplies from complete stoppage. Most of the standing crops of rice have been destroyed. The prospects are not necessarily bad, provided the people can get seed and are careful in their husbandry. The Government are distributing agricultural loans liberally. Until detailed reports are received from all gardens, any view of the general effect of the floods on the tea industry must be largely a matter of opinion and opinions hitherto seem to differ rather widely. It is hoped that optimistic views will prove the most correct.

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE,

£1,000 WORTH TEA FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee have given £1,000 out of their funds for purchase of tea for the Belgian Refugees, the money thus given having been diverted from the fund normally spent in Germany and Austria. The Committee continue to push their propaganda in other parts of Europe and America and the projected work in India will begin as soon as Mr. Newly returns probably early in the cold weather.

The Government of India offices will reopen at Delhi on November 2nd and orders to that effect have already been issued. It is expected that the Territorials will vacate the Secretariat late in the Autumn and go under canvas.

The Allahabad High Court will close for the long vacation on 6th August. Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards will be the vacation judge.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

SEVERAL MEMBERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 31.

Colonel J. G. Tait, Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, reporting on this corps for the past season, says:—The call to arms of all classes of British subjects all over the world to take part in the great European war, has been keenly responded to by volunteers throughout India and in this corps, at the parade held on the 22nd August, at which 190 adult volunteers were present, no less than 99 of them signified their willingness to proceed on active service overseas in defence of the Empire. This figure subsequently rose to 113 in September. Government accepted an offer from this corps of a maxim gun detachment to join the maxim gun company proceeding on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force to British East Africa and the team left on the 14th September. It is still on service.

Later, when Government called for applications from eligible candidates for commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, the following members of the corps were successful among the large number of applicants from all parts of India and Burma: C. W. Wallace, J. W. Benson and C. Johnson (Bishop Cotton School), R. A. Gray and F. L. Woledge. Mr. R. W. Simpson was given a temporary Lieutenant's commission in the Army Veterinary Service and proceeded to the Front with the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. Mr. J. Callan has gone to France where he is carrying on the work of the Y. M. C. A. among British troops.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN A RAILWAY COMPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

On Friday evening the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah held an inquest on the body of a European, whose identity could not be established and who died in the forenoon at the Howrah General Hospital, under suspicious circumstances. The evidence showed that the deceased, on arrival of the 17 Down Bengal-Nagpur train at Howrah in the morning, was seen lying in an intermediate compartment in an unconscious state. He was removed to the hospital where his condition became precarious. The police surgeon declared that it was a case of suspected poisoning and investigation revealed the presence of opium.

VILLIFYING "THE NATIVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your article on the 29th inst. you refer again to "The New Angle of Vision" and strange to say that this article coincides with my reading a book entitled "The Englishwoman" by Alice and Claude Askew, two very well known novelists who have a large following in England. This book I suppose would in your phraseology be eloquent of the "Old Angle of Vision." I am in the habit of buying any novel on India that I come across, and I regret to say that so far those I have read since I reached this country a year ago have all been calculated to bring the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor into hatred and contempt. They are dictated, judged on their merits, by the most coarse, vulgar, virulent sentiments of prejudice blind and remorseless; and teem with the insensate race-rancour of a class known all over the Continent as "The Narrow Middle English." Now sir, I am a cosmopolitan, better acquainted with the "Boulevards and Piazzas" than with the Apollo Bunder and lay no claim to any original ideas on Indian politics and do not pretend to understand the complicated problem with which this great country is beset. So when I am told by these writers that the Indian is morally and intellectually unfit to rule his own country. I am willing to accept this as an "opinion," and one to which I am unable, for obvious reasons, to reply in controversial terms. But when in these same novels usually, built round a love-story between an Indian and an Englishwoman, the former is always finally unmasked as a "villain," a "sensualist," a "heathen" and a "mere native" and when such novels are permitted by the authorities to be sold at bookstalls on the railways all over India at a time when the world is still reverberating with the tale of Neuve Chapelle, then I conceive it to be my duty as a literateur even though of a race foreign to India and one never included in those calumnies, to protest against such dastardly injustice, ingratitude and wrong. The object of these Anglo-Indian love-romances would seem to be the exposition of the wickedness an Englishwoman commits in wedding a "mere native." After a life-long acquaintance with the English race I have no hesitation in saying that such an alliance is not wicked but very unwise. The English should never marry outside their own race, not even with the French, the Russians or any other Europeans. *A travers la Manche* lies a world foreign to the rest of the globe. As Kipling hath it,—at least where matrimony is concerned,—"*The English ah! the English they are quite a race apart.*" An Englishman has every right like any other nation, to object to a daughter of his race being carried off by a foreigner, be he Occidental or Oriental, but he has no right whatever to emphasise his objection by calumny, insult and perversion of the truth. Yet one has only to read these Anglo-Indian romances to see how ruthlessly these degrading weapons are employed. As a rule the Indian *hero*, or rather shall I say victim, who figures in these books is a member of the Royalty or Aristocracy of this land, who is pushed into Eton or Harrow, dragged through Oxford or Cambridge and then thrown into London Society. All this is very pretty and must thrill the suburbs and their representatives in India! In Society they are received with some *éclat*, to the great disgust of certain Anglo-Indian nations (who of course never get into Society outside fiction), and are then "ordered" by a despotic India office to return to their "Native State." Once there they revert to their original barbarism, whilst wise residents and their spouses waggle their heads on the folly of sending "a native" to be educated in Europe and jeer at the gradual disappearance of the Eton and Oxford veneer? Now sir, I myself happened to be educated at an illustrious English Public School, where my school fellows were drawn from the English aristocracy with a mere sprinkling of the middle-classes and many a scion of the Ruling Houses of Europe and Asia including those of India. These latter after having received "the veneer" referred to so copiously by the novelist left behind them the reputation of having been in the best sense of the word scholars, sportsmen and gentlemen. Their names are still to be seen emblazoned in gold in the old School Hall on the list of "Honoris Causa" to show that a great and generous hearted Alma Mater is proud of her Eastern sons. In after years I have met my distinguished Indian school fellows at many a Court and Society function both at St. James and on the Continent and it has always been pleasing for me as one who is proud of being an Asiatic, to hear them referred to with such adjectives as *eclairé distingué or très charmant*. Europeans of the highest rank apparently fail to find in these persons with a "veneer" those incongruities social and moral so transparent, according to the novelist, to the eyes of Residents, District Commissioners and their wives. The hero of Alice and Claude Askew—Prince Jotindra of Merutcort, immaculately garbed (I am supposing this) in the latest thing in gray trousers and a Norfolk—a graduate *par excellence*, on the evening of his arrival at his capital with his young English wife (who jilted the son of a Lieutenant-Governor in order to become a Maharanee) assassinates his brother (!) and then rolls up to his wife half seas over, his hands red with blood to claim his conjugal rights with an exaggerated degree of bad manners such as one would never attribute to any husband—*even an old Etonian*! But here enters the humourous touch. The wife has seen the foul crime, so has her "prim English maid!" The former rejects her spouses, advances and declares what she and her maid have seen—whereupon the Prince throttles the maid! (Floreat Etona!) But four hours have elapsed since the triumphal entry into the capital of the princely fair. In these *four hours* the love of the Princess for her spouse vanisheth and "The pride of the conquering race" ramps the stage! (Aside: Suburban Mysteries.) In *four hours* (!) the Eton Veneer also vanisheth (!) (sweetly reminiscent of the *four minutes* in which Eton is usually knocked out in the P. S. Competition at Aldershot!) and the barbarism is unmasked! The providential death from a boar of this *typical* Etonian, the arrival of a still-born baby, the marriage of the widowed Princess with the L-G's Gallahadic offspring, plus provincial tea-cups close this highly interesting tale! But its effects? It is a true saying that "mighty oaks from little acorns grow." This book is cast upon the broad waters and the currents bear it far and wide. The reputation of its authors is its passport everywhere. It tends as the dozen or more books of its kind which I have read to bring "the native" into hatred and contempt. It is a literary lie, a blot on modern English fiction. I know nothing about its authors personally, whether they have been to India or not, whether they are observed with blind prejudice or have simply pandered to the mob on a pot-boiling expedition. As Gustave Flaubert wrote to Georges Sand "*L'homme c'est rien l'oeuvre c'est tout.*" I have but cited one book of the many I have read. The scope of their evil operation is unlimited. Is it not time that Government took steps to censure such effusions and forbid their publication, and sale if only for the honour of the British race? From what I know of Englishmen in England, I am sure the majority hold such works, breathing such sentiments, in contempt. If the Englishmen who are governing in India take no steps to put an end to this injustice to the Indian races, we shall be forced to the unwelcome conclusion that they willingly render nugatory that great thought of the ancient—"*Terra mutata non mutat mores.*"—I am, etc.,

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR,

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service as Assistant Engineers and posted to the provinces noted against their names:—

Mr. M. J. M. Cursetjee, Bombay; Mr. A. Higgs, United Provinces; Mr. K. L. Loobe, Punjab; Khan Sahob Fakir Mahomed Khan, Punjab; Mr. J. C. W. Stone, Central Provinces.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. R. Rice to be temporary Curator, Commercial Museum, Calcutta. Mr. Ghulam Yazadani from Hyderabad to be Epigraphist to the Government of India vice Dr. Horuvity. Mr. A. F. Scholfield is confirmed as the Officer-in-charge of the Records of the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

J. S. Eyton, A. W. Faqan, C. H. McBrien, G. H. R. Holland, H. E. Crages, A. W. Harris, A. Nicholas, C. N. Nicholas, A. J. Mahoney, J. H. Fawcett, N. Helsworth, G. W. Cox, O. Wright, W. L. James, F. G. French, W. G. Sanders, H. Thorn, N. A. Hocken, H. R. Dawe, L. N. Reid, L. W. Crockwell, E. A. Doubt, R. M. Dawes, A. J. Hannah, J. A. Harrison, G. G. Bird, W. G. Norris, S. B. Hanser, T. E. Clatworthy, C. W. Bateman, W. M. Graham, J. H. Stables, W. I. Skillit, R. A. E. Pottle, F. W. Nichols, M. Zobel, C. S. Hitchins, T. C. Orgill, B. W. Murdock, C. R. Cave, J. C. Rilter. A. E. McGavin, D. E. Augier, H. G. Bennehy, L. Bell, L. McMurphy, H. E. Mallandaine, J. Izat, F. P. Todd, A. M. McLean, R. P. Tipping, G. Jamieson, D. G. Robinson, D. J. McGeorge, T. B. Cunningham.

Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., is permitted to retire.

EXPLOSION OF PETROL TANK.

MOTOR MECHANIC LOSES HIS LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

News has been received by wire that Brojendra Sanyal, aged 23, motor mechanic in charge of the motor launch Barbara, owned by the Chilka Lake Syndicate, lost his life on Thursday by an explosion of the petrol tank. The boat itself is partially destroyed.

The Barbara before being purchased by the Syndicate and sent to the lake won the motor boat race held under the auspices of the Port Defence Volunteers Club in the river Hughly in February last.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

We are indebted to the "Electrician" for the following note:—The installation of a telephone system at an exhibition involves the problem that standard rates are not applicable, owing to the short time during which the telephone has to earn sufficient to cover its installation, operation and removal expenses. For this reason the Panama-Pacific Exposition authorities decided to take over the telephone business within the grounds and to operate a private branch exchange connected with the local company. The Exposition grounds cover 625 acres, comprising 13 large exhibition buildings, in which there will be about 2,000 stands and about 450 buildings for other purposes. It was decided to lay out a 1,000 line system and to run the telephone cables underground in the same conduit as the light and power cables except for one end of the grounds, where weather-proof wires are run to the nearest feeder cable. The underground system required 41,000 feet of cable, of which 4,500 feet is 400 pairs. The trunk line from outside to the private branch exchange contains 1,200 pairs. The exchange switch-board is made up of five sections or 15 positions, with a complete storage battery plant, charging generator and ringing machines. To provide the fullest telephone facilities at a minimum of expenses 36 pay stations are to be installed, each of which will consist of from 5 to 10 booths.

ORCHARD WON BY CANADIANS.

STORMED UNDER A TORRENT OF FIRE.

GALLANT BRIGADE LOSES HEAVILY

Another thrilling narrative by the Canadian "Eye-Witness" of the fighting of the Canadian troops has issued in London on July 12. It states:—

After the battle of Langemarck, when the Canadian Division suffered severely, reinforcements poured in from the Canadian base in England, and on May 17 the remade infantry brigades advanced towards the firing line once more.

Describing an attack on May 20 on an orchard in the neighbourhood of La Quinque Rue, held in force by the Germans, the "Eye-Witness" says:—

"The Canadian-Scottish occupied a deserted house close to the German lines and succeeded in establishing there two machine-guns and thirty men. The enemy was evidently unaware of this possession of the house, for although he bombarded the British trenches the whole day he left the garrison untouched. When the time came to attack the machine-guns opened fire on the enemy."

Speaking of the advance of the Canadians, he says it was carried out under a torrent of machine-gun, rifle fire and sharpnel, but the steadiness and discipline were remarkable and were greatly praised by the officers of the Coldstream Guards who were on their left.

A HASTY RETREAT.

When the edge of the orchard was gained an unexpected obstacle in the form of a deep ditch with a wire hedge on the further side presented itself. Without hesitation the men plunged through the ditch, although in some places they were up to their necks in water.

On the far side of the orchard the Germans came up to contest the position, but the Canadians forced them to beat a hasty retreat. Although double in numbers to the Canadians they could not be induced to face a hand-to-hand fight, and the orchard was won.

Not long after this the Canadian battalion scored another success over the enemy. The artillery bombarded a section of the German trenches while a battalion made all preparations for an attack. When the guns ceased the Germans rushed forward, and crowded their front trenches, but there was no attack. Instead the guns shortened their range, their fire falling on the German front trenches, which were filled with men. The next evening a "hypenated" voice called out peevishly, "Say, Sam Slick, no dirty tricks to-night."

BEXHILL CAPTURED.

An attempt by the Canadians to secure what is known as Bexhill on May 20 was a failure, as no previous reconnaissance had been carried out and the preliminary bombardment was quite ineffectual. A subsequent attempt was more successful, but on May 22 the enemy opened a terrific bombardment on the captured trench and continued without ceasing throughout the whole day. They practically wiped out the trench.

After very heavy casualties the southern end of the trench was abandoned, and on the following days there was severe fighting. The total losses of the brigade amounted to 55 officers and 980 men. The hostile shelling was the most severe the brigade had ever experienced, but the ordeal was borne unshakenly. On May 25 Brigadier-General Seely assumed command of the troops holding the position, which they continued to do until the end of the month.

BOMB DEPOT BLOWN UP.

A graphic description is given of the work of the Ontario Regiment in an attack on what is known as the Stony Mountain, where, as the result of a mine explosion prior to an attack the reserve bombs were buried under the debris and another bomb depot was blown up by an enemy shell. These two accidents made them short of bombs, and when the leading company rushed forward, notwithstanding a withering fire from the German machine-guns, the Canadians' dash was irresistible, but those opposite Stony Mountain were stopped by the fire, and all killed or wounded.

Notwithstanding this, the other Canadians continued to advance although subjected to a constant heavy rifle and machine-gun fire until further advance was impossible owing to a barricade across the trench.

"The bomb and machine-gun," says the "Eye-Witness," "carry the brunt of the day's work more and more as time goes on, till one almost begins to think the rifle may come to be superseded by the shot gun."

NOVEL MACHINE-GUN BASE.

The Canadian machine-gun crew which reached the trench was reduced to Lieutenant Campbell and Private Vincent, a lumberjack, and in default of a base Lieutenant Campbell set up the machine-gun on the broad back of Private Vincent and fired continuously. Lieutenant Campbell, later, was wounded and Private Vincent cut away the cartridge belt, abandoning the tripod, and dragged the gun away to safety. Lieutenant Campbell crawled out of the trench and was carried away in a dying condition.

The supply of bombs ran out until the bombers could fight no more. One unknown man was seen, though he was wounded, to be standing on the parapet of the German front line trench. He had thrown every bomb he carried and, weeping with rage, continued to hurl bricks and stones at the enemy till his end came.

Meanwhile the enemy was accumulating strong forces, and finally the remnants of the battalion were forced to evacuate all the ground gained.

"BLUE DEVILS'" FINE STAND.

4 DAYS' FIGHT AGAINST AN ARMY.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN THE VOSGES

A brilliant episode in the capture by the French of the Hilgenfirst Height, in the Vosges, is related by the French "Eye-Witness" in a despatch issued in Paris. He tells how a company of Alpine troops after piercing the German front line were cut off, but held the conquered position for four days, when they were relieved.

While the operations which resulted in the occupation of Metzeral and Sondernach by our troops were developing, another action was engaged from June 14 to 21 south of this district in the Langenfeldkopf group, where, in a series of brilliant combats, we became masters of the summit of Hilgenfirst (4,233ft.).

In the course of this struggle an heroic episode took place. One of our companies, which had pierced the German first line, found itself cut off by a counter-attack of the enemy. Although surrounded, it succeeded in maintaining itself on the conquered ground for four days, at the end of which time it was relieved, thus repeating the historic exploit of the chasseurs of Sidi-Brahim.

On June 14 the 6th company of the 7th battalion of Chasseurs Alpins left their trenches and rapidly spread out in a clearing in front of the objective assigned to them. The enemy, kneeling on the parapet of their trench, fired at them continuously, while at the same time two German machine-guns opened fire on them. Throwing themselves on the ground, they opened a murderous fire on the Germans, who immediately disappeared. The Chasseurs then rushed forward into the German trench and captured the two machine-guns.

Patrols sent on ahead informed the captain that the enemy was in flight. The Chasseurs therefore commenced to clear a way through the enemy's wire entanglements, but at this moment it was reported that German patrols were behind the company and that the other companies of the battalion had not yet crossed the clearing.

The captain immediately gave orders that strong patrols should re-establish communications, but when these reached the trenches which had been carried the instant before they found the enemy had returned and was endeavouring to get a foot-hold once more and to remove the machine-guns. One machine-gun was recaptured, but the enemy, receiving reinforcements, barred the passage to our patrols.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

The 6th company and two sections of the 4th, in all five officers and 137 men, including 24 wounded, were surrounded. Without losing an instant the captain marked out a square, on the four sides of which trenches were rapidly dug.

On June 15 the Germans attacked the detachment, advancing in fours. It was a critical moment, but just in the nick of time, our 3-inch guns opened upon them and destroyed one of the columns completely. The other wavered and fled.

During the night the men rested in turns, and before daybreak on June 16 everybody was up. A second lieutenant and a few men surprised a detachment of about twenty Germans, commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Rushing on them, they killed the non-commissioned officer and two men, seriously wounded two others, and took three prisoners.

At ten o'clock the detachment managed to exchange signals with the battalion in Provencal dialect over the German lines. They learned that the battalion would attack the enemy that evening after a vigorous bombardment. The attack was duly made, but beaten off, a second attempt was equally unsuccessful.

The question of food supplies had become a pressing one. The men were put on rations, one tin of meat for every five men, without bread or biscuit. Fortunately the detachment was able to get possession of a spring about 150 yards away.

Meanwhile the Chasseurs had had the time to become acquainted with the working of the German machine-gun and greatly to strengthen the position, so that it was impossible for the enemy to surprise them.

On the morning of June 17 a swarm of enemy patrols tried to climb up to the position. As bombs and cartridges were getting scarce, our "Blue Devils" had the idea of utilising the slopes to roll down rocks on the Germans, several of whom were crushed and the rest dispersed.

THE RELIEF.

About 10 o'clock communications by signals were re-established with the battalion, who promised a bombardment in the evening. When the evening came rockets were fired from each corner of the square to guide our artillery. During the bombardment the Chasseurs saw numerous groups of Germans in flight, and, taking careful aim, each marksman brought down his man. At 6 o'clock the artillery lengthened the range, and suddenly a relieving company dashed across the clearing and the detachment was saved.

It is hardly credible that during these four days of siege our brave men only had two killed and three wounded. Not a single prisoner was lost to the enemy, while they inflicted severe losses on him, took ten prisoners, captured a machine-gun, several rifles and 4,000 cartridges.

The general commanding the army of the Vosges, who was himself an old Chasseur, decided that, in commemoration of the gallantry displayed during these four days the 6th company of the 7th battalion of Chasseurs should henceforth take the name of "Sidi-Brahim Company."

NATIONAL SERVICE.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON COMPULSION.

PROTECTION OF MARRIED MEN.

Lord Lansdowne moved the second reading of the National Register Bill, on July 13. He said:—

"It lays the only foundation on which any country can organise its recources in a crisis such as this. We have suffered gravely from want of proper organisation. No one will deny, if there have been confusions, misdirected energies, and great disappointments, and if these things have resulted in disastrous consequences, that this has not been due to lack of patriotism, or good will, or skilfulness on the part of our people but to defects in the machinery of our national organisation, to our failure to collect in good time the necessary knowledge, to marshal the facts, to take stock, to classify; and because of that failure the State has found itself unable to supply that guidance without which no member of the community can be sure that he is applying his zeal and his energy to the greatest advantage.

"We have been convicted as a nation of what a foreign critic, a friendly critic, has described as 'the prodigious inefficiency of our national organisation.' As to the lesson to be learned, surely it is this—that the country will not tolerate a recurrence of the kind of incidents of which we have had recent experience, and I don't think I go too far when I say that no Government, however composed, will command or retain the confidence of the country unless it takes steps to render such miscarriages impossible in the future. There has been a great awakening of public opinion."

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE FAILURE.

What was the general conception of our responsibilities in war up to a year or so ago? That we must have a strong Navy, a home Army sufficient to defend our shores, and an expeditionary force of six divisions ready to be thrown into any struggle on the Continent in which we were interested. Recruits could be taken from any source. The markets of the world would be open to supply us with all stores and munitions. "In the meantime we left the civil population to itself. It was free to sell its labour as it pleased, when it pleased, where it pleased, how it pleased, to go half-speed, full-speed, or not to work at all. My Lords, we have realised that all that was incompatible with the safety of the Empire. We have realised that the old go-as-you-please system has broken down completely. ("Hear, hear.")

The six divisions dealing with the realities, had been followed by others until now, unless he was mistaken, there were twenty-two or twenty-three divisions in the European theatre. New armies, had been recruited and the volume of men was surprising, but we had not paused to consider whether we were taking the right men. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily. Our own factories were unequal to the strain; the great contractors left us in the lurch; in the foreign markets we found ourselves competing with our Allies. There was "a pitiable scramble" for munitions, and all knew how grievously unsatisfactory the result had been. Prodigious efforts had been made to overtake the arrears and had been attended with a considerable measure of success, "but we shall never know what those defects of organisation have cost the nation in money, in anxiety, in lives, and in the prolongation of this war." (Cheers.)

ONE MAN IN THREE MARRIED.

"Perhaps worst of all we have seen shoals of married men entering the ranks of the Army, men not only married but with families dependent on them, and we have done this without giving a thought to the fearful burdens, present and prospective, which we are thereby imposing on the country. It has been stated that about one-third of the men now serving are married men. That is a terrific proportion when you think of the number of unmarried men who have not yet joined the Army." Guidance must be given in recruiting, therefore, and this Bill would do it.

"It has been freely stated that this Bill is intended to introduce compulsory service by a side wind. The only approach to compulsion in this Bill is that registration is being enforced. Nothing can be done in the direction of compulsory service without further legislation. In a sense, I do not think this Bill does bring us nearer to compulsory service. For this reason. I don't believe that voluntary service, with its present anomalies and injustices, will be tolerated very much longer by the country, and if voluntary service is to be given a chance at all it must obtain that chance under this Bill. The Secretary for War recommended this Bill as necessary for the purposes of ensuring him a proper supply of recruits under the present voluntary system.

"But in another sense I frankly admit that the Bill does bring us nearer to compulsory service. If compulsory service ever comes this register will greatly assist us in introducing it.

NO GUARANTEE.

"If any feel that this is an objection I would ask them these questions:—

"Are they able to tell us how long this war will last?

"Are they able to give us a guarantee that we shall be able to bring this war to a close without compulsory service?

"During the last few months the stream of men has been flowing in greater volume than the stream of munitions. Are we quite sure that before long the case may not stand exactly the other way, and that the stream of men may dwindle to a small trickle? Should we not therefore be much better off with this Bill on the Statute Book than without it?

"We cannot take it upon ourselves to say when the war will end. We cannot take it upon ourselves to say that we shall bring it to the proper conclusion without resort to compulsion, and if that time ever comes we shall certainly be better off with this Bill than without it."

Replying on the debate, Lord Lansdowne said this Bill would afford protection against the recruiting of married men, because it would allow of unmarried men being followed up.

The second reading was agreed to.

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(*Continued on 6 column.*)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

BENARES TO BOMBAY BY MOTOR.

A TRIP ON A STUDEBAKER SIX-CYLINDER CAR.

A unique novelty in musical instruments has been heard during the past few days on the streets of Bombay, the instrument being a Gabriel musical horn which is attached to a six-cylinder Studebaker motor car, and played by Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Special Factory Representative of the Studebaker Corporation. Mr. Pendleton performs on this horn with great skill, and includes in his repertoire a great number of tunes, of which "Tipperary" seems to be the favourite. The effect of this musical horn is very good, especially at night when the air is clear, and is not unlike the music from a pipe organ.

Mr. Pendleton, with his assistant, Mr. W. D. Hopson, has only just returned to Bombay after a tour through the United Provinces in his Studebaker car. These gentlemen left Calcutta on July 1st, shipping the car to Benares by rail, leaving that city on the second. They arrived in Delhi July 8th, and in Bombay the on fifteenth. They spent two-and-a-half days in Lucknow, two-and-a-half days in Agra, and one and one-half days in Delhi, so that the time consumed in making the trip of 1,731 miles was seven days. 120 gallons of petrol were used during the trip, and two gallons of lubricating oil, giving an average of 14½ miles to the gallon of petrol, and 800 miles to the gallon of oil.

Mr. Pendleton states that they got off the road between Allahabad and Lucknow, and had continual mud and water all the way, in which they frequently got stuck, with no traction for the wheels. To make it worse, this was in the night. By hard work however, and by dint of much cutting of branches to put under the wheels, they got through finally, reaching Lucknow on the morning of the fourth. Further West, the roads were excellent, but the weather was extremely warm and the tires suffered severely. Between Agra and Bombay the roads were very rough and the going bad. To make matters worse, there were four rivers to cross, one of which took four hours to negotiate.

This trip, made at this time, when conditions are at their worst, is a good testimonial to the stout qualities of the Studebaker car. This car is built for touring conditions in the United States, where in many instances the roads are very bad indeed.

Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Hopson will remain in Bombay for a few days longer, and will then proceed to Rangoon, and later to Singapore and China. Mr. Pendleton states that business in very good all through the Orient, and especially so in the Straits Settlements and in Java. The territory which he covers is a large one including India the Dutch East Indies, China, Japan, the Malay Peninsular, and the Philippine Islands. The Studebaker Corporation has an extensive business all over the world, and its representatives encircle the globe many times in the course of a year.

SEPARATING OIL FROM WATER OF CONDENSATION.

A novel method of separating oil from water of condensation is now being used in some large mining plants in Germany. In this arrangement the water is led to a deep well which is vertically divided into three compartments of equal capacity. The water of condensation, rich in oil, flows into one compartment, and is then led through pipes from the deepest part of the well into the second compartment, whence it passes into the third compartment, and is finally delivered by a centrifugal pump whose suction is also at the deepest part of the well. When the water is admitted to the well, the oil in it is either in drops or in emulsion. In the well, when the water is in a state of rest, the oil in drops separates, and can be easily collected on the surface. This oil is pure because of the heavier impurities having settled down to the bottom of the well, and can, therefore, be again used for cylinder lubrication. If, however, the water of condensation is intended for use as boiler feed water, it must be freed also from the oil in a state of emulsion, and this is done by means of an electrolytic oil separator. In this case the water containing the oil is supplied by a centrifugal pump and first passes into one of the compartments, where it is fed between electrodes, the separation of the oil taking place under the action of the electric current. Since, however, the water of condensation, apart from the oil it contains, is a very bad conductor of electricity, its resistance is decreased by the addition of a solution of soda. It has been found that with current costing 1/4d. per kw. hour the cost of purifying the cubic metre (say, 35.3 cubic feet) of water per hour amounts to less than one-sixteenth of a penny.

WILLINGDON BRIDGE AT PANDHARPUR.

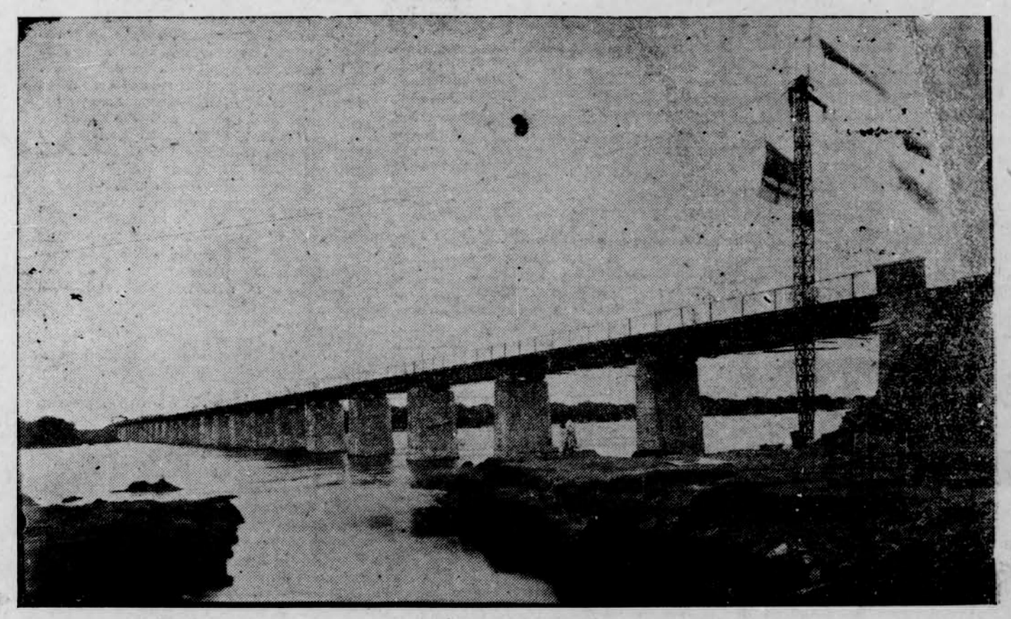

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Which was opened by His Excellency Lord Willingdon on Thursday last.

NEW STORAGE BATTERY ON A SUBMARINE.

REMAINS CHARGED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

The fundamental principle of the Edison storage battery as now being installed on a United States submarine, is the oxidation, and reduction of metals in an electrolyte which does not dissolve the metals and will not combine either with them or their oxides. This electrolyte when decomposed by the action of the battery is immediately reformed in equal quantity, and unlike the sulphuric acid solution, is, therefore, practically constant, without change of density or conductivity over long periods of time. The active elements of the battery are nickel and iron, employed not in the form of metal, but as nickel hydrate and iron oxide, carried in perforated pockets or tubes. The electrolyte is a 21 per cent. solution of potassium hydrate, with a small amount of lithium hydrate added. As only a small quantity of the electrolyte is necessary, this permits a very close proximity of the plates.

Where the Edison storage battery exhibits special adaptability and advantage for use on submarines is in saving weight; being much lighter than other batteries of equal capacity, so that this difference can be applied to pig-lead placed directly on the keel of the craft, to afford increased stability and safety. Furthermore, the Edison battery is more durable, and it is not damaged by prolonged or oft-repeated over-charging, and it may be charged and recharged to full capacity without affecting its useful life, its life not depending upon the number of cycles of charge and discharge, but on a period of time, four years figuring in the present guarantee of the manufacturers. The Edison battery can remain charged, semi-charged, or totally discharged for indefinite periods without injury, and consequently it is not necessary to operate the engine and generators, as in the case of the older types of cells, which require constant attention for forming or correcting the plates. In other words, and what is important on the military side, it is always ready for instant use. The electrolyte contains no acid, and whatever chlorine gas is generated, through the decomposition of saltwater by electric current, immediately becomes iron chloride through the affinity of that metal for chlorine. This is due to the large amount of iron present in the steel jars, as well as in the plates of the cell. The Edison battery does not shed its active material nor is it affected by the continued and oftrepeated short-circuiting. There is no necessity to take the cells apart or to remove any sediment, which in the case of a lead-sulphuric acid battery for a submarine may amount to from 7,000 to 120,000 pounds and materially affect its trim. There is no danger of the accumulation of gas, as in the top of each Edison cell there is a water-trap which forms an affective seal and should there be a sufficient accumulation of hydrogen and oxygen in any single cell, sufficient to produce an explosion, the steel jar possesses sufficient strength to resist it, while the water-trap prevents any fire within the cell from reaching the exterior. No specific gravity readings are necessary oftener than one about every six months, to determine when it is necessary to renew the solution. The electrolyte used in the Edison cell not only preserves, instead of corroding the steel, but it also absorbs the carbonic acid gas exhaled by the crew, for there is sufficient potash to absorb all the Co., thus given off for 100 days. In this process no harm is done to the battery and the carbonic acid gas may be removed from the acid gas may be removed from the electrolyte when opportunity arises after protracted submerged run.

MR. EUSTACE H. TENNYSON-D'EYNCOURT, C.B.

Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty.

Eustace H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, C.B., who figured in the recent Birthday Honours list, has been Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty since 1912, when the position was rendered vacant through the retirement of Sir Philip Watts. On the completion of his public school education, he followed a specialised course of training in naval architecture on the Tyne and at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. After a further period under Sir Philip Watts at the Elswick yard, he became Chief Naval Architect at Fairfield in 1898. He returned to Elswick as Naval Architect in 1902, and remained there until he received his present appointment.

SELF-CONTAINED ELECTRICITY GENERATING PLANTS.

In an address, delivered before the Association of Supervising Electricians, the President dealt with the matter of private generating plants. He prefaced his remarks by saying that the voltage of supply, and therefore the number of cells, depended on the length of main to the "point" of light farthest from the battery room, etc. In a case where an installation, on completion, did not give satisfaction, it was found that the battery was of 50 volts, and that coming to the house, being a long and straggling one, at the far end there was a "blink" in the light every time other lights were switched on and off. The remedy, obviously, was to double the number of cells and raise the voltage to 100. In other cases lights were spread over a large area, and the dynamos situated a considerable distance from the cell room; the premises had been wired on the three-wire system, with two batteries of 100 volts each. These were charged in series at 200 to 260 volts with a change-over switch, in order to provide that the cells were changed over each day from one side of the system to the other, so ensuring that each half of the battery should get, approximately, the same amount of use. This plan permitted the use of small candle-power 100 volt lamps and economy in mains and sub-mains due to 200-volt distribution.

REMOVING TAR FROM GAS.

The problem of removing all traces of tar from gas has always presented certain difficulties, and from experiments recently carried out it would seem that an electrical method is likely to solve the problem. The principle introduced is similar to that used in the smelting industry for the precipitation of lead and other fumes. A specially constructed electrode, from which high-tension direct-current discharges emanate, is suspended in a cast iron inverted U-tube, constructed from standard 8-inch pipe covered on the outside with a jacketing of felt. The arms of the U-tube are each 9 feet long. The electrode consists of two cast iron disks 4-inch diameter and placed 5 feet 8 inches apart, connected by means of a light gas pipe. Fine discharge wires are stretched from disk to disk in the form of a squirrel cage. The high-tension discharge has the effect of causing all the tiny particles of tar to be precipitated.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
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(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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Mends all kinds of roofing, whether tin, slate, concrete, iron, steel or tiles. In any thing, anywhere leaks occur.
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Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

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The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

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The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates with tonic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve-power.

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GERMAN MOVE ON WARSAW.

ADVANCE FROM THE NORTH.

REGROUPING OF FORCES,

Regarding the new German attack from the north of Warsaw, it must be remembered that sixteen miles to the west of that city the Narev joins the Vistula. West of the Narev, running from north to south, is a passage between the Orjicz, a tributary of the Narev, and the Lydnyia, a tributary of the Wkra. It is in this passage that considerable enemy forces must have been engaged.

This attack, which appears dangerous, had been foreseen for several days by the Russians.

The Military Correspondent of "The Times" writing during mail week recalls the fact that the enemy has decided to concentrate his best energies upon the defeat and dispersal of the Russian Armies, and that all other objectives are for him and for the moment, secondary and subordinate.

"Standing where they do now," he writes, "the Austro-German Armies are well placed to continue the campaign against Russia, but they are not well placed if this campaign is to be broken off and forces are to be transferred to other theatres of war. The continuation of the Austro-German effort must therefore be anticipated on general grounds of policy, and in the four months which are still available for active operations in the east very much may be accomplished.

"On the whole, the chances are that the offensive towards the east will be continued, and that the Brody-Tarnopol line, which is that best served by the Galician railways, will be the aim of the next move forward. There is, however, nothing as yet to show conclusively that such offensive has been decided upon.

"Behind the screen of the Austro-German advanced guards it is certain that a regrouping of forces is proceeding, and when it is completed it is probable that the advance will be resumed."

Another opinion expressed in Paris is that the next great German offensive will be made in Flanders; but a Swiss view, quoted in the French Press, is that all the movements of troops effected by the enemy aim at strengthening the whole German front and not the concentration of a large number of troops at certain points.

"I do not think that we are at present face to face with a great German offensive," writes a French military correspondent of the "Morning Post."

"At the same time, I do not think that an offensive supported by still more massive infantry attack and a still more intense bombardment would enable the enemy to obtain results much more decisive than those that he has achieved.

"From a close examination of the French and German offensives it appears clearly enough that it is very difficult to 'break through.' Moreover, even if the enemy succeeded in breaking through, a salient would be formed at that point and his troops would be all the more exposed to our fire.

"LIKE A MANOEUVRE."

"The Times" special correspondent with the Russian Forces, telegraphing on July 14, stated:—

I have been for three days with the Third Army, which has seen the hardest fighting, being that which entered Galicia in the extreme east last year and which fought around Lemberg, Grodek, Przemysl, and thence into the Carpathians, and has now been fighting all the way back with the same determination and stubbornness as enabled it during its advances of 10 months to capture, as its commander informed me, 300,000 prisoners.

I have motored about 100 miles observing the advanced positions and have talked to scores of officers of all ranks of the Army which during its retirement has inflicted greater loss than it received, and conducted a rearguard action which one general officer assured me was "like a manoeuvre."

An Austrian attack developed on the position which I visited in the afternoon, lasting all night, but it failed to make any impression on our lines, resulting in losses to the enemy which are estimated at 3,000.

BANGALORE ITEMS

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 30.

Eight candidates have been approved by H. H. the Maharaja for admission for the Mysore Civil Service Examination in November 1915.

The Dewan Sir Visvesvaraya returned from Mysore to-day. The Yuvarajah is expected here from Poona on Monday next.

At the Station Municipal meeting this morning, it was resolved to reply as follows to the Resident's letter about the charitable grants from Municipal funds:—

(1) That the Municipality is under no obligation to maintain charitable institutions;

(2) That the payment of charitable grants from the Municipal funds commenced when no Government grants were allotted;

(3) and that considering the existence of a large surplus from the Assigned Tract revenues these grants should be paid from such a revenue. Rai Bahadur Annasami Mudaliar doubted if the Commission had any right to question the acts of the State and dictate that the surplus should go to the charities.

A flag fete takes place on the 6th proximo. Lady Daly will open the fete.

FRANCE AS FIRM AS A ROCK.

NO PREMATURE PEACE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S DECLARATION.

President Poincare, in an address delivered on July 14 at the Invalides on the occasion of the transfer, to that building, of the remains of Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise," said the object of the ceremony was not merely to celebrate the memory of a French officer, through whom the eternal soul of the nation found expression in a tragic hour; the Government also desired that the country should compare two memorable periods of its history and remember the great lessons of the past, says the "Daily Mail."

After reviewing the events that preceded the outbreak of the war, the President of the Republic said no one in France had failed to say or do what would have been sufficient to avert war had not a mad outrage against the peace of Europe been planned, long in advance, by implacable enemies.

"We were innocent victims," continued the President, "of a most brutal and carefully prepared attack; but as we have been constrained to draw the sword, we have no right to sheath it until the day comes when we shall have avenged our dead, and when the victory of the Allies will have enabled us to rebuild our ruins, to reconstitute France, and to take effective precautions against the periodical revival of provocation. What would happen if Peace, limping and out of breath, came and sat on the debris of our destroyed towns? Another draconian treaty would be forced upon us, and we should for ever become the political moral, and economic slaves of our enemies. French manufacturers, farmers, and workmen would be at the mercy of our triumphant rivals, and humiliated France would sink down, discouraged and dissatisfied with herself.

A MATTER OF EXISTENCE.

"Who could possibly entertain such a prospect for a moment? Who could so insult the good sense of the public? There is not one of our soldiers, not one of our citizens, not one woman in France who does not clearly understand that the whole future of our race, and not only its honour but its very existence, hangs upon the heavy minutes of this inexorable war. We have the will to conquer, and we have the certainty of conquering. We have confidence in our strength and in that of our Allies, just as we are confident in the justice of our cause.

"Our enemies need not imagine that France rose as one man to the manly accents of the "Marseillaise" merely to sign a precarious peace, an uneasy and fleeting truce between an abbreviated war and a still more terrible one to follow, and to remain exposed to new attacks and deadly peril.

"Not to pave the way to a national abdication have all generations united to form an army of heroes, have so many brilliant feats of arms been accomplished daily, have so many families put on glorious mourning and sacrificed their dearest affections to their country's cause. Not to live in absement and died an early death in remorse have the French people already stemmed the formidable rush of Germany, thrown back the right wing of the mastered enemy from the Marne to the Yser, and accomplished, for nearly a year, so many prodigies of greatness and beauty.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

"We must never tire of repeating that the final victory will be the reward of moral force and perseverance. We must use all the calm, vigour, and firmness we possess to uphold the union of all classes and parties, to protect public opinion against insidious rumours, to fortify the action of the Government and the necessary harmony of the public powers, to concentrate all the resources of the State and private initiative on one single object, to develop our supplies of war material, and to unite all our energies to continue the war no matter how long it lasts, until the enemy is definitely defeated and the nightmare laid on Europe by German megalomania has vanished.

"The day of glory celebrated in the "Marseillaise" is already beginning to dawn on the horizon. In a few months the people have enriched our annals with a multitude of marvellous exploits and epic stories. Not in vain have all these national virtues risen up en masse from every part of France. Let them complete their holy work; they are clearing the way to victory and justice."

A LEGAL SPECTRUM OF GOWNS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The craze for legal gowns, writes the "Englishman" has now spread to the Mukhtears of Bengal. A few years ago vakils obtained permission to wear gowns. Black gowns were suggested by vakils but as these would have led to their being mistaken for the members of the Bar, blue gowns were given them.

Recently the pleaders asked that the privilege of wearing gowns should be extended to them and the necessary sanction was granted, green being the colour selected.

Not to be outdone the mukhtears are now moving in the matter and the initiative has been taken by those practising in Jalpaiguri courts who have petitioned the Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court to be allowed to wear gowns. The colour suggested is chocolate. The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Justice.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C.19

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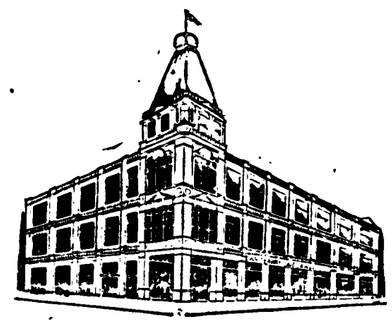

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That's how we built up our huge Shirt Business, and that's how we are increasing it day by day. Another extension has been made, and we have plenty of room to display our ranges of "Satisfaction" Shirts.

9,000 THE EASTERN WHITE TWILL SHIRTS

DAY STYLS.

SOLD TO YOU.

"Ready to Wear" Now.

Cut full and easy. No skimping, best stitching and a splendid Washing Twill. Ready made only. Day Style. Tennis Style (no Pocket.)

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1200 WEST-END COLOURED SHIRTS

"The Shirt with a reputation for wear."

Secured by us in April last and are a real bargain value. Regularly sold these two seasons at Rs. 2-15. We want *you* to see this value. Plain Shades, also Stripes on white grounds, Coloured grounds with fancy stripes. A huge assortment.

Sold to you "Ready to wear" now.

Sizes: 14 to 17½ inches. Usual Price, Rs. 2-15.

This Month Rs. **2-8** Each.

"GET ACQUAINTED" at Whiteaways.

200 WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

Cut and made in our own workroom and the workmanship is of the very best. Fine quality Long cloth Body guaranteed to give sound wear. Front and Cuffs of pure Irish Linen. All sizes in stock, slightly shopsoiled, usually sold at Rs. 3-12.

THIS MONTH Rs. **2-15** each.

TO OUR MEN CUSTOMERS.

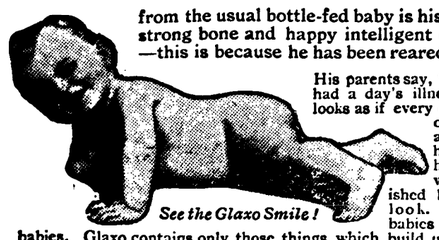
Come in and look round even if buying is not in your mind—a visit may refresh your memory as to things needed.

WHITEAWAYS A place were men are known and their tastes understood.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

The Arcade BOMBAY.

The Difference in this Baby



from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

See the Glaxo Smile!

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

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Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

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A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

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The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK & Co.,

KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

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DANGER FROM THE FLY.

ARMIES THREATENED BY A NEW ENEMY,

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, on July 6, to inaugurate a national campaign to prevent the spread of epidemics by insects in war-time.

MORE DEADLY THAN BULLETS.

Bishop Boyd-Carpenter read a letter, in which Sir Frederick Treves said he had acquired—through flies, he expected—a complaint in Alexandria and he was now unable to do anything. He wished to lay stress on the importance of the object of the meeting. In South Africa during the war there were more casualties due to flies than to bullets. In France the presence of so many unburied dead made the fly question a very serious one. In Alexandria, owing to the vast number of cavalry horse lines near the town, the trouble of the flies was becoming really distressing. It only wanted a definite source of infection to be introduced for an epidemic to run rampant.

A fly, he asserted, should be looked upon as nothing but a spreader of disease. The remedy was in the hands of the people, but they needed to be educated and to have their eyes opened to the deadliness of this enemy in their midst. When once they came to realise what a fly could do and what it did do the remedy was easy. The very existence of fly-borne disease was a discredit to the intelligence of the people.

THE DUTY OF CLEANLINESS.

The fly, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter said, was a really great evil. If the people would exercise cleanliness they would do something to stop the terrible spread of disease. He instanced a case where disease was caused by vermin in sailors' old clothes. Great lines of communication had been stretched out to us, and ships might carry means of infection. If they could only teach people that dirt was the parent of disease and cleanliness led to health they would have done a great work. Water, earth, and fire were to be cited as three methods of protection. If people put their hearts into this work there would be hopes of success—hopes not less than the hopes of defeating the great enemy which our fellow-countrymen were fighting over the little channel.

THE FLY IN PAST WARS.

Dr. Louis Sambon said that flies in the wars of the past had been far more deadly than the weapons of the enemy, but the advance of science had made a wonderful change since those days. The present was was more fearful than any war in the past in casualties. Weapons were far more deadly, and the difficulties of giving help to the wounded were greater, but as regards disease he hoped that the change would be as remarkable as they expected.

Dr. F. J. Allan, medical officer of health for the city of Westminster, emphasised the importance of complete daily collecting of dust and refuse from dwellings, where no facilities existed for its sanitary destruction. The keeping of house refuse, &c., in open bins and small buckets was a state of affairs that should be tolerated in no civilised community at any time, and it was at this critical period a grave menace to the country. That the daily collecting service could be as efficiently and cheaply performed as a weekly one was evident by what had been done by the Westminster Council, which alone, of all the London boroughs, had adopted the system, and whose official statistics showed that city if Westminster's system was the cheapest.

INVITATIONS TO JOIN THE CABINET,

A FEW MORE STORIES.

Mr. Redmond may fairly claim first place for his story of how the invitation to join the Coalition reached him, but there are a good many other queer stories which may be recalled, says the "Manchester Guardian." When Gladstone received the telegram which foreshadowed his summons for the first time to the Premiership he was in his shirtsleeves felling a tree; he read it, handed it to his secretary, and went back to his work. Then there was the mid-winter scurry over the Alps to summon Peel, when the messenger overtook him in Italy after tremendous exertions and received the reply, "You might have got here sooner." There is a quaint story of how Wellington was summoned to the King's counsel in 1834. Melbourne, who was turned out at Windsor, stopped on coming out from the King's room to say a word to the private secretary. After a little hesitation the private secretary said that as Melbourne was returning to town perhaps he wouldn't mind having a note at Apsley House. So the dismissed Minister, tongue in cheek, became the messenger to summon his successor.

Again, when Addington was in very deep water he conceived the desperate notion of asking Pitt to serve under him, and a messenger was sent down to Walmer to explore the ground. How he fared is summed up in Pitt's dry "I had not the curiosity to inquire what office was proposed for me." On the other side also, that of being turned out, there are some odd anecdotes. There is North's famous note to Fox, too hackneyed for repetition; there is the surprise of Melbourne's Government in reading of their own resignations in the morning paper as the first intimation; and there is the sending of the Royal messenger to get the "seals" from North early in the morning. "The messenger says he must see your Lordship." "Then tell the messenger he must see Lady North, too, for we're in bed."

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Over 30 years' pen point experience is put into the making of Waverley Nibs. Their smoothness of point and durability in constant use make them world favourites. Beware of imitations

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MODEL No. 1
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Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

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Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

Recommended for sporting purposes or travelling, when a watch is exposed to many risks.

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A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

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The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood and greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

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All kinds of Jewelleries and Gold Ornaments always ready in stock and also made to order.

Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.

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Old Ornaments made into Latest Designs.

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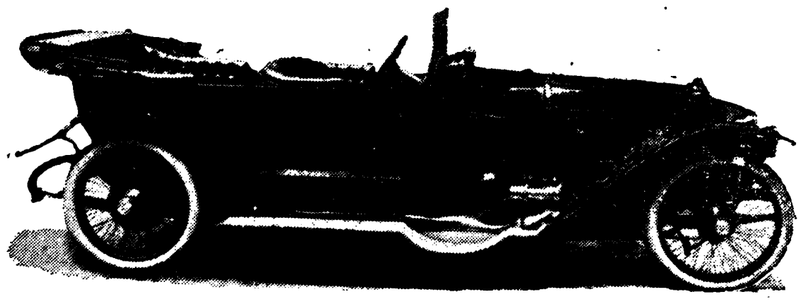

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